PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,145.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	9284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	9284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7958		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	9284	MONGOLIA	9905

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	3,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	690	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
	550	900	475	725	423	640
Liverpool						
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	41	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Merton Hall	...	.....	July 1	....	July 24
*‡	City of London	...	June 23	" 2	July 15	Aug. 8
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	" 11	July 20	" 14
†	City of Madras	4,681	" 27	" 29	Aug. 6	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,221	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,351	" 10	" 14	" 21	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,397	" 22	" 23	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,769	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,681	" 30	Nov. 10	"	"
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 11th July	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 12th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomrra and Basrah

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th July, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
VINDOBONA	4136		1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forgetti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,000 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2891	M. Ticac	22nd July,
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	13th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	19th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	8,000		17th July 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	8,000		17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Prozy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	8th July 1907.
*KAISER	2724	von-Holdt	18th July 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
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PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
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GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE. 1907.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of BRAND NEW GOODS, Expressly ordered for this Season, to be SOLD off at COST PRICE.

FOR GENTS.

A choice selection of Beautiful Articles such as Ties, Collars, Straw Hats, Bows, Shirts, and many other things at Manufacturers' Price.

FOR LADIES.

A lovely display of Chiffon Muslins for dresses and a large Assortment of many other things awaits inspection.

Visit TO-DAY and save a lot of money.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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GOLD MEDAL,
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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
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The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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FOR

GREY HEAD OR BEARD.

RESTORES FADED, GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
PRODUCES A GRADUAL CHANGE OF COLOUR
DOES NOT STAIN, OR INJURE THE SKIN.
IS CLEAN, WATERY AND PLEASANT TO USE.
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Price As. 4 and 8 per Box.

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Pills, Ague Mixture, Choleral (for Cholera), Haretone (for Grey Hairs) and Tooth-powder may be had everywhere and from the sole manufacturer Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA—WARLI LABORATORY—DADAR, BOMBAY. Also may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., and all the Druggists.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

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Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY — Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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All that piece of leasehold land with two bungalows and other outhouses thereon situate, lying, being at Mazagon, Mount Road, in the Island of Bombay, known as Farris's Garden and containing by admeasurement 7,079 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage on or towards the west by Mount Road, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the north by a leasehold ground of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 11, Collector's New No. 16234, Old Survey No. 22 and New Survey No. 1—3836, and in the books of the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4837, 4838 and 4839, Street Nos. 13, (1) 15 and 17, Mount Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabji Pallonji Powvalla and now of the tenants of the said executors.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ON VIEW,—BONA-FIDE SALE of the Valuable Furniture, Crockeryware, Sideboard, Zoonda Almyrahs, Electric Fans, Music Instrument, Incubator, Vis-a-Vis, etc., at the Up Platform Line, opposite Grant Road Station.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address, "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8283 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 25/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1

WANTED.—A FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for Beawar Dispensary. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, which includes conveyance and house allowance. Applications with testimonials to be submitted to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Ajmer, Rajputana.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade of a Silk, Cotton and Woollen Concern, at Bhuleshwar, Chakla.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above premises, by order of Mr. Harakchand Kapurchand, the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Oygad Ramji, Chaganlal Tribhovandas and Javerilal Mulchand, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage in possession, dated the 20th day of January, 1907, and made between the above parties, the whole of the Stock-in-Trade of the shop, at Bhuleshwar, Chakla, comprising—

Chiffon striped and checked and assorted muslins, delaine, crape, cambric, grenedines, marino, dumas, lustres, coatings, silk piece-goods, chintz, gajpati, silk zephyr, flowered jamdani, book-muslin, jaconettes, Turkey red, sarries, dhoties, gurneys, lace, ribbons, shelves, cupboards, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as tables, chair, sideboard, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables cupboards, bedstead, chest-of-drawers, almyrah Milliner's safe on stand:—

1 cottage piano by August Dassel.

By order of the concerned—

50 pairs tan calf Oxford shoes.
50 pairs tan shot grain shoes.
50 pairs Agra pattern No. 2 shoes.
50 pairs tan pump, tan calf shoes and Albert slippers.

By order of Mr. Zagapathetty and on account and risk of Mr. Wagjee Coorjee:—

130 pieces red cotton blankets, 48in. by 78in. part of a bale marked D V 1620 No. 15, sea water damaged.

Dental chair, hand and foot drill lathe, ash's cable engine, cases of dental instruments and dental materials.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:—

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Goods etc., at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe and next to Mr. A. Bicaji, Jeweller, being stock-in-trade of a tailor and outfitter.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the above shop, the following woollen goods, such as cashmere, Venetian, ripcord, goldcord, coatings, alpaca, merino, flannel, plain and velvet cordraes, silk oxford, Japanese crape, Turkish towels, table cloths, napkins, silk and cotton handkerchives, rajai, Woollen and cotton socks and stockings, woollen and thread gurnsey, eldwood hats, English leather and tin trunks, collars, necktics, chemics, English boots, shoes and slippers, scent, soap, woollen and China silk coats, and pants, sleeping suits, English umbrellas and walking sticks, bedstraps, railway and scotch rugs, blankets, Glavistone bags, cane easy chairs, holdalls, entire furniture of the shop, electric fans and light, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUBBS CHEST SAFES, PADLOCKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgages in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonji Eduiji Asavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, on FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., the following goods by Chubbs & Sons, consisting of chest safes, cash, deed, paper boxes, cupboard and drawer and box locks, front door locks of assorted kind, fancy door handles, plates, show cases and furniture, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munsookhal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort or to the Undersigned and the goods will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table and chairs, drawing room sofas, cabinets, dumb-waiters, book-stand, easychairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, Singapore cane furniture, iron bedsteads, large iron cooking stove, etc.

Also a lot of law books such as Queen's bench reports, Adolphus and Ellis reports, Meason and Welby's reports, new reports, law reports, John Chancery cases, Nicol railway cases, leading cases of equity and other miscellaneous books, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 very powerful Australian thorough bred chestnut waler gelding, "Wisdom," goes well in harness, believed sound, (see racing calendar.
1 very powerful Australian chestnut waler gelding, "Surprise," goes well in harness, believed sound.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Up Platform Line, opposite the Grant Road Station, the valuable furniture such as dining table chairs, meat-safe, ice box, screen, richly open carved sideboard, single and double mirror almirah, table and hanging lamps, round table, folding arm easy chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, large size fine glasses, electric fans, large and small Brussel's carpets, English incubetor with fittings, crockeryware, large lot of copper utensils, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, wearing apparels, curtain, piece of plush and silk cloth, one large size Music instrument, all combined with bells, drums, mills, sewing machine, etc., set of "Nineteenth century," set of Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, law and other books, etc., one extraordinary size richly carved solid blackwood "Zoonda" Almirah, can be seperated into 5 pieces, goods for home present, etc.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Pearls and Jewellery.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Aga Ahmed bin Abdul Waheb Mishari—

1 parcel about 750 chavs white pearls.
1 parcel about 130 chavs white pearls.

By order of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. A. H. Vishram and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Framrose Jamshedji Aga.

1 carring set with brilliants.
1 carring set with emerald and brilliants.

Also on account and risk of the concerned—1 diamond bootee, one diamond pin and one emerald ring about 4 rattics.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY AND GATHERING COCOANUTS, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1907, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Drawing toddy, tending date-trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situated at Kerole, Chembur, Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Worli, Dadur, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Mooree Road, etc.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1907.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established for 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the sales of goods, sale of patents, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

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SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

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IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY, for the Bandra Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 150, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem. Security Rs. 2,000.

Preference will be given to those possessing Municipal experience with a knowledge of accounts and correspondence work and Engineering.

Apply not later than July 13th, stating age and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, to—

E. H. WATERFIELD, I. C. S.,
PRESIDENT,
Bandra Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
BANDRA, 2ND JULY 1907.

WANTED.

SMART THIRD OFFICER, for Burmah Oil Co.'s Tanker. Apply with testimonials, &c., to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT First or 2nd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. The applicant must be in possession of Government Boiler's certificate of competency from the Punjab, Cawnpore, and Bengal. Copies of certificates will not be returned. Apply to Messrs. Harmukh Rai, Gobind Ram, Khurjah, U. P.

FO

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,285 tons, Captain J C Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one horse.

THE Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 4,195 tons, Captain H. Moller, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. last from Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J T Hind, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and Lieut Loared and 75 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J T Frowse, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London—Lieut G E Harvey. For Suez—Messrs. Camellio, M Gauntaums, J Heath, A Le Marquam, W Turnstall, and Mrs J Hotiza.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 3rd July 1907, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 4.

Boscombe	2433 Winono	W & A Graham & Co	
Calcutta	3529 Tocque	London	P & O Co
Canning			G Jivaji
Clan Fraser	2285 Hunter		F Muir & Co
Dumra	763 McDiarmed		M M & Co
Frailka	2683 Wilson		M M & Co
Gualpara	1258 Morrison		M M & Co
Idris	3419 Kendall		M M & Co
Ks Erzant	4779 Kendall	Lpool	K Nizon & Co
Lanidaura	2137 Drake		M M & Co
Medic	20 4 Corkhill		T M & Co
New bridge	3397 Notman		G G Tejpal & Co
Orient	Kelsilo		M M & Co
Onipenta	3420 Hill		M M & Co
Queen Helena	2795 Brooks		W & A G & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith		M M & Co
Shahnoor	1783 Prater		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3566 Davison		Shah S N Co
Srilanka	2074 Logan	Calcutta	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison		Shah S N Co
Whitgift	2842 Coltor		Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Sharp	Hull	9-7	P Muir & Co
B	Crostafels	4195	Moller	Antwerp	15-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	2596	Hasby	Antwerp	13-7	R N & Co
D & E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	7-7	M M & Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	5035	Mocker	Kobe	8-7	N Y Kaisha
G	Hoechst	994	Geukins	Kiebi	5-7	B & T S Co
H	Cromwell	1927	Schoel	Adam	5-7	W & A Graham Co
K	Glenaffric	2658	Craig	Hamburg	5-7	T Morrison & Co
L	Xena	446	Mahomed	K'chi	6-7	Shah S N Co
M	Khan Maur	2305	Grant	K'chi	5-7	Shah S N Co
O	Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F		Bo S N Co
P	Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam		W & A G & Co
Q	Geodhope	2308	Harding	London	5-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	573	Fakeera	B Nagar	N F		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamad		N F		Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed		N F		Bo S N Co
Pousai	852	Rousil		N F		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed		N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4080	Blight	L'pool	3-7	W & A G Co
3	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Dunkirk	7-7	K N & Co
4	Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	L'pool	4-7	K Nixon & Co
5	Langoo	2402	Misbety	Dunkirk	16-7	W & A G & Co
6	Chios Malta	3900	Peters			P & O Co
7	B Iran		Peabody	Dunkirk	7-7	K Nixon & Co
8	Marca	4451	Adams	Antwerp	6-7	K Nixon & Co
9	Arcadia	3,574	Valentine	Shanghai	5-7	P & O Co
10&11	City of London	5621	Snow	K'chi	6-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	Lond D	3&-7	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'ebi	5-7	M M & Co
15	Clan Alpine	7285	Green	A'mouth	13-7	F Muir & Co

Off Side L.

Sultan		1781	Ulrich		Durban	8-7 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Crostafels s	Moller	Hamburg, May 18
4	Clan Fraser s	Hunter	Glasgow, June 1

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Aleppo s	Webster	Hull via Karachi
	Dwarka s	Hirst	Persian Gulf, &c
	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Crostafels, for Hamburg, &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
30	Craftsman	J Gaudie	Liverpool
	Ujina	J W Robertson	Chittagong
	Clan Macleran	G A Shearer	Madras
July			
1	Lawada	C H Lane	Rangoon
	Gracilina	R L Insione	Melbourne
	Shadwell	J Douglars	Madras
	Brand	M Evensen	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

2	Lord Kelvin	W L Masser	Madras
	Baron Inverdale	J G Tullerton	Bombay
	Simoon	J Rowe	Karachi
	Statesman	R Thomson	London & L'pool

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
26	Zinnia	Calcutta
July		
1	Clan Robertson	Coast
1	Bombay	Calcutta
2	Dunera	Calcutta
2	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
2	Twingone	Rangoon

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

2	Umhloti	Calcutta
2	Palamcotta	Negapatam
3	Pentakota	Rangoon
3	Nizam	Calcutta
6	Nairung	Bombay
13	Umlazi	Calcutta
17	Kagoshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 packages carpets and brassware Aidesbir and Co; 1 bale drapery Ajmere Import and Export and Co.

Good Hope s—300 cwt hoofs M Jamal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—52 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 357 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—20 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

Clan Alpine s—125 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 61 bales twist Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—42 bales wool A H Bundally; 60 bales wool R Tatia, 10 bales wool M Ratansi; 321 bales cotton waste Ownen and Okell; 103 bales hemp P Becherdas; 2 bales Cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—160 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus &Co; 2,267 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Queen Helena s—6,800 tons manganese ore R N Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton Glazebrok Tajpal & Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Mikado s—50 bales cotton Gaddim & Co.

FOR NORKOPING.

Mikado s—250 bales cotton Jaddum & Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Mikado s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clan Alpine s—120 bales coir matting, B Lewis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 230 bales silk cotton, N Peerbhoy; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 3,225 cwt poppyseed, and 7,823 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Crosby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—77 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—725 bales cotton, and 275 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—503 bales twist, Pherozsha B Petit and Co.

Arcadia s—33 cwt gum, E Ellias and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—3 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whiteus and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 3.] [BOMBAY, *July* 4.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	...	84 3/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	89		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	84 3/4	1/8	
Bar Silver in London	...	31		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	...	67 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25 14	un	chgd
Do. do. Berlin.		20 44½	un	chgd
Do. do. New York.		4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		3½	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		3½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	2½		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2½		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 225.000.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60.00.000—

Rs. 13.50.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 14.30.000 " " to Bombay.
" 7.20.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 35.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/32*d*.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·04

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 13.00.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3.60.000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 8.30.000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 24.90.000 at Is. 4 1/16d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·08

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 70.80.000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 60.00.000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... Improved demand
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ... 10.000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 5,000 "
Imports ... ... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 7 42+20
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 9/16+1/8

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·94	6·84	6·16	6·68
+17	+18	+19	+20

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·64	6·62	6·61	6·61	6·62
+20	+21	+21	+21	+21

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 1.000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 2.500 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3.000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... "
Spot Cotton.—13 50 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of July, 12·30 —16 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 12·14 —13

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—13 18 unchanged,
Futures—Month of August 13·21—09
Do. do. of October 12·47—13

The New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-morrow.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—September-October—London—Done Canal,
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat per 413 lbs. 85⅞ ex-ship 56½ July-August, Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52½ July August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47, July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ + ¼

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 1 1/2*d*.
Months of Shipment—August—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 7½d.—Buyers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs.	Rs. 4,695	Jeddah	Moshtari	H E H Allana.
Gold coins	4,227			
Rupees	801			
1 Bundle Sovs.	195	Muscat	Dumra	H C Janmahamad.
Rupees	1,205			
12 Bundles Sovs.	150	Kuwait	Goalpara	Sundry Natives.
Gold coins	3,429			
Rupees	18,616			
12 Bundles Rs.	26,050	Bahrein	Do	Sundry Natives.
1 Box Silver	24	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay.
*24 Bars Silver	75,046	Do	Egypt	Comptoir National.

* Imported in the month of July 1907.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] [4TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal has to-day reduced its official rate by 1 per cent., thus making it 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 4 1/32, T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand, but it was still possible to get 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. for delivery next week. There has been a small enquiry for demand Bank bills for the mail which has been met at Current rates. The Credit rate has been general at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 Months' Sight and that was possible for this month. Bills, however, are not plentiful. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		129
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	151 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	220

Government Paper :—

The Market to-day opened at 97 1-16 for cash and settlement, fell to 97 ready and 96 7/8 for the settlement, but finally closing with sellers at 97 1/8 ready and 97 for the account. The large increase in the Bank of Bengal cash balance, coupled with the reduction of 1 per cent. in their Bank rate, have contributed to the firmer tone of the market. Calcutta rates have improved 3/16 and are to-day advised as 96 7/8 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	97·2
1st Settlement	... ...	"	97·0

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London closed 1/16 down yesterday at 31 pence for ready and 31 1/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was unchanged at 67 3/8. Locally there has been little doing, the market opening at 78 13/16 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	... ...	78	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	78	14	0
Ditto 2nd "	...	78	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Market opened quieter this morning and it was soon apparent that there were more sellers than buyers for all descriptions and prices were lowered quite Rupee one per candy. In the Sutta Bazaar feelings were decidedly weak and business was almost at a standstill. We have not heard of any business being put through to-day with Export Houses either in ready or forward cotton.

Private telegrams to hand advise caution and express doubts as to the wisdom of following the advance.

We regret to hear that over a very large area in the North practically no rain has fallen and the outlook for the Bengal ryots is a poor one.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	272	Ready
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	228	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	206	"
Fine " Amraoti	205	"
Fine " Muttis	249	"
F. G. " Khandeish	185	"
Fine " Khandeish	195	"
Fine " Bengals	187	"
Good Westerns	235	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	259	March 08
Fine " "	... "	275	"
" " Nagpur Kampti	... "	236/7	Janv. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum.	... "	229	"
Fine " Khangaum, Akola	"	221	"
" " Bengals	... "	202	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	201	"
Fine " "	"	211	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	... "	185	"

Liverpool Openers—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	... ...	3.000	bales
Total Imports	... ...	2,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6 89	6·79	6·71	6·62	6·59
—05	—05	—05	—06	—05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·57	6·56	6·56	6·57
—05	—05	—05	—05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The enquiry is limited and the tone is easier.

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 11 0
Forward ... ... " 8 6 0 September

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with hardly any business passing.

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 8 12 0
Yellow Delhi ... ... " 9 8 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is quiet and there is practically no enquiry.

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 2 0

Castorseed :—

The market is quite with a lower tendency.

Rs. 38 4 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet but steady :—

Rs. 20 0 0

Mowraseed :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

... Rs. 7 2 0 R. T. July-September

Wheat :—

The market is firm but buyers are buying cautiously.

Rs. 5 4 0 July-August.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,425	
India	... ...	58	
Mills :—			
Century	... ...	1,700	
David	... ...	380	Aug.
Empress	... ...	455	
Howard and Bulloughs	... ...	570	
Kohinoor	... ...	755	
Manekji Petit	... ...	3,175	Aug.
Miscellaneous :—			
Badham Pile and Co.	... ...	125	
Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	975	
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	1,060	
Delhi Flour Mill	... ...	157 1/2	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	... ...	74	
Treacher and Co.	... ...	607 1/2	
Railways :—			
Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	565	
Amritsar-Patti	... ...	114	
Tapti Valley	... ...	447 1/3	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	6 550 bales.
Wheat	... ...	5.612 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	4.507 "
Rapeseed	... ...	3.643 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	86 "
Poppyseed	... ...	1.593 "
Groundnuts	... ...	nil "
Castorseed	... ...	4.049 "
Rice	... ...	3.590 "
Myrabollams	... ...	267 "
Cottonseed	... ...	2.865 "
Mowraseed	... ...	1.670 "
Gram	... ...	1.557 "
Joowar	... ...	281 "
Maize	... ...	nil

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year, amount to Rs. 24,56,948·9-5 and have been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	10,00,000	0	0
Bonus at 2 per cent. annum ...	2,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund...	5,00,000	0	0
Do. Pension Fund...	1,00,000	0	0
Do. Premises Fund..	1,50,000	0	0
Carried forward to next half year	5,06,948	9	5
	24,56,948	9	5

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

MESSRS. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., writing from Hongkong, on June 14, report as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 31st May.

During the interval the market has ruled steady throughout and we have to-day to report, after a long period of stagnation, a marked revival in both prices and demand in some favourite chops of No. 10s. It must not be overlooked that, the abnormally low rates hitherto ruling, is mainly responsible for the offtake which has been brought about. We hope to see the improvement sustained, if not in prices due to the competitive efforts of importers to realize, at any rate in the demand which is certain to continue in fulfilment of buying orders from the interior. This is partly explained by the fact that, upon the conclusion of the harvesting operations now proceeding in the country, Chinese dealers expect to bargain freely and the long-desired briskness in exportation should immediately follow.

The abortive rising of the turbulent classes in the southern districts of the Province has been short-lived. The arrest and summary decapitation of a few of the insurgents have had the desired effect, and the disaffected parts of the country are beginning to resume the even tenour of their way. Exports, in small quantities, of cotton yarn have been made on Chinese dealers' account during the latter part of the fortnight under review to Pakhoi, Swatow and other Coast ports, and small orders continue to be coming in.

The possibilities of Manchuria has since, as before, the Russo-Japan war, loomed large as a consuming district of far-reaching importance to Far Eastern yarn importers. That the activity of Japanese manufactures in the Northern region might be closely followed, with advantage, by mill owners in India, it should be well to bring to their notice the information contained in a recent article in one of the local newspapers (the South (China Morning Post). It says :—

"For several years the six large cotton and textile mills of Japan have been in keen competition for the Korean and Manchurian market, and in addition, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been devoting its energies towards the same goals. By wise and careful methods the various interests concerned were brought under the wing of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, whose chops were adopted for these markets. All the mills concerned sent their product to Osaka, where they were closely and properly examined and chops placed upon them. The syndicate secured a loan of 10,000,000 yen from the Japanese war department. This loan is interesting, and we may give its chief details, as described by our informant. The very modest interest of 3 per cent. was arranged, the loan to be repaid when the goods were sold, and then in Korean and Manchurian local currency to be used for paying the Japanese soldiers in the districts where the goods were sold. Immediately on repayment the full amount was to be reloaned to the syndicate. As the gain on exchange, under this system, practically paid and still pays the interest, the syndicate are virtually in possession of 10,000,000 yen free of interest. This is presumably the chief reason why a foreign merchant, who has to pay for capital, cannot compete with the Japanese."

No. 20s.—Selected threads move at last prices.
No. 16s.—Move slowly at quotations.
No. 12s.—A moderate business is reported.
No. 10s.—Cheap rates induced business.
Nos. 8s. and 6s.—Move slowly.
The market closes steady.

Sales :—100 bales of No. 6s., 25 bales of No. 8s., 3,335 bales of No. 10s., 865 bales of No. 12s., 315 bales of No. 16s; and 1,420 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,060 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Lightning" and "Laisang" (from Calcutt), and "Ceylon Maru," "Capri," "Istok," "Ceylon" and "Delta" (from Bombay) of about 10,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 70,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock :—About 20,000
Exchange :—We quote to-day as under.

India	T. T. at Rs. 163½ per cent.	
"	Demand " " 164	
London	T. T. " Sh. 2.2½ d=8	
"	Demand " " 2.2 7/16d.=8	
Shanghai	" Tls. 73½=8 100.	
Silver	" 30 13/16d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai on June 8 :—

The general tone of the yarn market has continued to be quiet. Although the volume of business done during the period under report is considerably less, the prices in some cases show an advance of ½ tael per bale on the previous sales. This is accounted for by the high price of cotton and the firmness of the Bombay yarn market. After a long time Newchwang has once again entered the market and bought a decent quantity of No. 10s. Clearances have been fairly satisfactory.

No. 10s. This count has been in request for Tsingtao, Newchwang and the River Ports. Sales amount to about 750 bales.

No. 12s. Tsingtao and the River Ports have taken about 2,000 bales.

No. 16s. have met with attention from Chinkiang and Kiukiang. Sales about 50 bales.

No. 20s. Tsingtao and the River Ports have been the chief buyers. Sales about 1,400 bales.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 4,200 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 6,152 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 90,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 45,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India T. T. Rs. 219½ per 7Is. 100.
On Hongkong T. T. Tls. 73½ per dols 100.
On London T. T. 2s. 1 1/4d. per Tl.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The following are the Kolar Gold Field returns for last month :—

Mysore—16,150 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,209 ozs. of gold. Base bar from the mills, 146 ozs, and 13,000 tons of tailings cyanided 1,795 ozs making a total yield of 17,151 ozs. compared with 17,388 ozs. for May and 17,238 ozs. for April.

Champion Reef 15,021 tons of ore crushed yielded 8,460 ozs. of gold and 20,375 tons of tailings cyanided 2,325 ozs, making a total yield of 10,785 ozs. compared with 10,648 ozs. for May and 10,638 ozs. for April.

Coromandel 1,680 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 140 ozs. of gold compared with 126 ozs. for May and 151 ozs. for April.

Balaghat—4,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,507 ozs. of gold and 4,904 tons of tailings cyanided 381 ozs, making a total yield of 2,889 ozs. compared with 3,107 ozs. for May and 3,105 ozs. for April.

Nundydroog—7,000 tons of ore crushed yielded 5 451 ozs. of gold and 6,480 tons of tailings cyanided 561 ozs, making a total yield of 6,012 ozs, compared with 6,112 ozs. for May and 6,016 ozs. for April.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

Steady business has passed during the week and large lines have been done principally for Hull. For this port, slippers have engaged 13,500 tons at rates ranging from 14s. 6d. for forward positions to 15s. 6d. for July shipment.

Antwerp was bought at 15s. 3d. for September shipment and the Hansa Line engaged Hamburg 1,000 monthly from August to December at 16s. A small line of London freight was booked at 15s. 9d. for August shipment.

Bombay reports the Freight market steady and speculators are reported to have taken s. s. *Ettrickdale* at 16s. p. p., July loading.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 5

98. Detail for week ending Saturday the 6th instant.
To-day Friday the 5th—" M " Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE divorce proceedings started by Leopold Wolfling, the Austrian ex-Archduke, have, the *Express* correspondent at Genoa says, assumed a comic-opera character. They have been postponed three times on account of the whims of Herr Wolfling and of his wife, who was formerly the actress, Mlle. Adamovitch. Herr Wolfling considers it undignified to appear in a public court, and refuses to attend, though he has been informed by his lawyer that his presence is necessary. His wife, who formerly agreed to a divorce, has changed her mind, and having sent away her lawyer, has taken up an attitude of passive resistance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HURD—BUNCE—July 2, at St. Matthias', Vepery, by the Rev. H. E. M. Atkins, Chaplain, Francis Robert Hurd, to Ellen Rose Bunce.

DEATHS.

EDDE—June 6, at Kaika, James William Warden Eede, late of Allahabad, aged 71 years.

WILLIAMS—June 27, at Simla, killed by an accidental fall, James George Howell aged 36 years, (Condr., Ode Dept), second son of the late A. E. Williams, 54th Regt., and grandson of the late Rev. Herbert Williams, Llanarthney, Caermarthen, Wales.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.

Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,

For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.

A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.

A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m ; High water, 8-14m. 7-47a ; Low water, 1-20m., 1-54a.

P. and O. steamer *Arabic*, with English Mails of 21st ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Customs *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 6.—Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches : A

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"LALIMLI"
CLOTHING FABRICS.

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PREVIOUS TO
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PIANOS, ORGANS,
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MANDOLINS.
A REDUCTION OF
15 to 25 per cent.
Off all Goods.

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QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

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TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World,
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Best and Cheapest Remedies.
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GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION.—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAON, BOMBAY

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OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

THE LORDS—AND LADIES.

WOMEN'S Suffrage and kindred questions have, for the most part so far, been dealt with by the Commons; but a few nights ago, a Ministerial Measure on the subject of women on public boards was "tossed contemptuously to the Peers by the Government because they were so busy in the Commons." Their Lordships gathered in considerable numbers, and, according to Mr. John Foster Fraser, "their conduct was disposed to the pathetic." It was not, he proceeds, that they disputed the kindly service of women in matters of public control, in relation to the care of women in workhouses and asylums, matters of health, and the condition of women-workers. Their lordships' imagination was lively, and what most of them had in vision was the end of the road along which they were invited to travel, women M.P.s, nay, even the charming ladies who smiled from the encircling gallery having the hereditary right to trail their skirts up the floor of the hereditary Chamber. That gave them serious pause. But it was all right in the end. We turn to the reports to see precisely what was said and what happened, for summary-writers in the gallery, like caricaturists, are prone to be facetious at the expense of anybody and everybody, sometimes even at the expense of the eternal verities. Their lordships' speeches were not uninteresting reading. The Bill under consideration was the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Bill, a measure of practically one clause, which provides that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected or being a councillor or alderman of the council of any county or borough (including a metropolitan borough). There is, however, the stipulation that a woman shall not, by virtue of holding or having held the office of Chairman of a County Council, or Mayor of a Borough, be a Justice of the Peace. The Bill does not apply to Scotland or Ireland. Lord Crewe, who moved the second reading, said that it was a Bill of a moderate character, and all it did was to remove the sex disqualification of a seat on those local bodies where the qualification to vote existed. It created no new qualification of any character and simply provided that those who voted could sit. It was said by the opponents to the measure that such legislation was undesirable because it removed woman from the sphere of home which she adorned and plunged her into the turmoil of public affairs, from which they would save her. Lord Crewe maintained that they, on the Government side of the House, had as complete an ideal as had noble lords on the opposite benches of what English wives, mothers, and daughters could be, but they did not consider that that ideal was in any way compromised or could be regarded as incompatible with the excercise of those modest public duties for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. Woman was supposed to be devoted to the cult of the saucepan and mangle, but she must also be prepared to stand by and wipe the heated brow of the exalted being with whom it was her privilege to be mated, and, after a life of blamelessness and barley water, she was supposed to retire to the chimney corner and occupy herself with the making of under-garments for innumerable grand-children. The domestic argument in opposition would not, he thought, stand, and as for the contention that a Bill like this was the thin end of the wedge and that the parliamentary franchise must inevitably follow that, was a very familiar argument with which it was hardly necessary to deal. Could any one, however, seriously maintain that the passing of this Bill would necessarily lead to the grant of the parliamentary franchise to women ?

In the opinion of most people that is the one and only sequel possible and it was not therefore surprising that another peer should at once and without regard for the feelings of the noble mover, propose the immediate rejection of the measure. The widely divergent views of the two peers were remarkable. The peer who wished to throw out the Bill without further remark was none other than Lord Halsbury, the ex-Lord Chancellor. He did not regard it as the thin end of the wedge, but the wedge itself. Lord Halsbury is apparently not quite sure if the very large field of influence women enjoy is not too large and he voiced the opinion of many people outside the House when he declared that really nice women would not risk the unpleasantness of being candidates. But Lord Halsbury had not enough supporters. Lord Lansdowne declared that the co-operation of women in municipal matters was of undoubted advantage. And no doubt his lordship was right when he held that wherever the council touched the home life, wherever it had to do with the life of individuals, or of classes, or of the whole community ; wherever it touched the great question of education, there the advice and assistance of women should be evoked as far as possible. Much has already been done in that direction, he urged. Women are now serving upon boards of guardians and district and parish councils, and all who have had to do with them as colleagues are be ready to bear witness to the great usefulness of their co-operation. And upon county councils, too, their co-operation on the education committee is of the utmost value. Lord Lansdowne regarded the measure as a long step in advance but not so long as to threaten danger. He was no advocate of the women who enjoyed the hurly burly of political life, but on the councils they had and desired those who in a quieter and more undemonstrative manner, devoted themselves to the consideration of questions usually dealt with at parish councils and boards of guardians. If that be all the measure will do, there is no reason to be afraid of it. But if the ultimate effect be to open the door of the House of Commons to the class of women known as suffragette, then it would have been a good thing had the Lords thrown out the Bill.

There will doubtless be many people at Home who take a precisely similar view to that expressed by Lord James of Hereford. In his opinion the measure represented a Cabinet compromise intended to satisfy the advocates of women suffrage, who, he considered, had committed a high crime and misdemeanour, and ought to be punished, instead of receiving a reward from the Legislature. There was no public demand for a Bill of this kind, and no single borough or county council has asked for it. The Earl of Meath on the other hand said that for five successive years the London County Council had petitioned Parliament to pass legislation to enable women to sit on that body. He was strongly in favour of the Bill, and bore testimony to the excellent services rendered by women when they were privileged to sit on local bodies. Then, in the words of the Gallery Reporter, see-saw talk began. It was of the familiar sort until Lord Camperdown let an eye drop on that grand bulwark of the State, the Earl of Portsmouth. "The Under-Secretary for War is the champion chameleon politician, and has changed his views on politics more often than any other man alive." So he was seeking for legitimate information when Lord Camperdown invited Lord Portsmouth to explain how he stood on the women's question. "Oh, I'm a ladies' man to-night," responded Lord Portsmouth, bubbling with enthusiasm to oblige. The Peers were indecorous enough to laugh. "Well," said Lord Camperdown, "in 1904 the noble earl said that he was not a ladies' man, but a Philistine." The Peers chuckled loudly. Lord Portsmouth, glowing with pride that, "unlike the common ruck of men, he did not keep to one opinion," chuckled with the rest. The measure allowing women to be county councillors, town councillors, and mayors was approved by 111 to 33. And thus the thin end of the wedge was inserted and it may be expected that the suffragettes, thankful for small mercies, will hereafter be found on the side of the Lords in resisting the reforms of the Upper House which extreme Radicals are so anxious to bring about,

JAPAN, AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE statement of Mr. Wakatsuki that there is no intention to float a new Japanese Foreign loan may be accepted without question. Japan has borrowed heavily and it is probable that a new loan issued in the near future would not meet with half the success which attended the last. Rumours have spread from the Far East that the period of prosperity which set in so quickly after the war has led to a somewhat disastrous financial boom. The wild-cat company promoter is not only to be found in the West. He made his appearance, floated with the tide, and has probably reaped his harvest, but his gain has been Japan's loss. This, however, is a matter which is known better to the business section of the public than to that very large body of persons, with a little money to invest, who are captured by the glamour of a name whilst still anxious to follow the closest lines of safety. So far, Japan has been justified in her success. But other factors have come into the problem. There was so much reticence a few months ago as to the details of the reported settlement of the racial differences at San Francisco that the possibility of a full settlement was generally doubted. The events of the last few days prove that the scepticism was well grounded. "The Japanese," says Mr. Wakatsuki in a manner which sounds like an indirect message to America, "do not like the recent incidents at San Francisco. If they occurred too often they would lead to misunderstandings : but wild talk of war is utterly ridiculous. Japan fully trusts the Washington Government to act fairly." The announcement is eminently tactful and it was, perhaps, wisely decided that it should be made in London. But in the Far East there is a less philosophic attitude towards recent events. A Tokio message, dated June 10, states that the Progressive Party has passed a resolution declaring that the repeated persecution of Japanese in San Francisco nullifies the effects of the treaty between America and Japan, and the Party demands that the Government shall take prompt measures to maintain the dignity of the nation, its rights and property. The Party is backed by the Japanese in California who have entered into an alliance for the purpose of overthrowing the Ministry and obtaining an annulment of the Coolie Exclusion clause of the Immigration Bill. The preliminary step was to be the recall of Viscount Aoki from Washington and there have been rumours, credited by Reuter, that success is crowning the attempt.

The rumours as regards the transfer of ships to the Pacific has been semi-officially denied as also has the rumour of Germany's part in the affair. Neither denial will be readily accepted, though it is unlikely that the transfer will take place immediately. There is an undoubted effort being made by the two Governments to reach a speedy and amicable settlement, but the Governments are not wholly supported by the peoples. With the continuance of the ill-treatment of Japanese in California, however, public opinion in Japan has had time to find itself, and there is to-day every indication that a considerable section of the people intends to leave no stone unturned to force the Government's hand in the matter of its relations with the United States. Japan is a stranger to the system of party Government, and consequently the position of the Cabinet is stronger than it would be in a similar predicament in Great Britain. But it is clear that the national feeling has been aroused, and the resolution of the Progressive Party evidently finds strong support among other members of the population. As far as Japan is concerned there can be little doubt that the position of the Japanese in California has not materially improved since the adjustment of the schools question. The American Government, however, is practically powerless to move in the matter. California generally follows the example of its capital, "the most corrupt city in the world" as the *Times* described it, and until Californians have been taught to obey the law of the land it would be far more reasonable to direct an army against San Francisco than a fleet against Japan.

SWOLLEN FORTUNES AND DEATH DUTIES.

IT will be remembered that President Roosevelt recently uttered a denunciation of the inheritance of enormously swollen fortunes. "I do not believe," he said, "that any advantage comes either to the country as a whole, or to individuals inheriting money, by permitting the transmitting in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America." In theory President Roosevelt is in entire accord with almost everyone, with perhaps the exception of the beneficiaries. These latter, however, can hardly be expected to regard the matter from an unbiassed standpoint. To the general public, and especially the American public, the question of death duties on large fortunes is one of genuine interest. It is vain, however, to hope that any perfect solution will ever be reached. What would be admirable in America would be disastrous in England. At Home there are too many instances of great families which, for many reasons, have become impoverished and yet have to bear the heavy expenses of high estate. To the small shopkeeper the ten to twenty thousand a year may seem a vast inheritance, because he forgets the vast amount which has to be done with it. Similarly does the few hundreds a year of the tradesman appear opulence to the labourer. Any legislation on the matter must make allowance for the necessarily great differences of opinion. To the Socialist the holding of money is a crime, and care must be taken to legislate against any socialistic tendency brought to bear on the matter. At the same time it is generally acknowledged that the locking up of great fortunes is not for the benefit of the public and that the inheritance of such fortunes must increase whatever evil exist. It is not unreasonable to ask that the inheritor of such a fortune should pay proportionately for the amount of his inheritance. In France the progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is only imposed on the excess amount subject to the next lower rate. "The tax," says President Roosevelt, "could be made to bear more heavily upon persons residing out of the country than upon those residing within it. Such a tax would be one of the methods whereby we should try to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for people of the generation growing into manhood." If it is not too Utopian we would suggest a corresponding lightening of the burden of those who inherit only very small fortunes, but, from their station in life, are unable to meet the heavy expense of death duties. Then millionnaires will be performing a useful service.

THE MOROCCAN MELODRAMA.

ANYTHING more amusing than the kidnapping of Sir Harry Maclean by the notorious bandit Raisuli could scarcely be discovered within the philosophy of Gilbert and Sullivan. Were it not so serious a matter, the Moroccan melodrama might now be turned into a new divertissement for the Gaiety or the Strand. Raisuli, though he has been before the public for several years, should be a fine "draw" now that he has successfully laid salt on the tail of the bold Scottish Kaid with whom he was negotiating terms for his pardon by the Sultan. The capture of the Kaid is, however, but another episode in a career which has already reached the level of anything in the line of Buffalo Bill or Deadwood Dick. Raisuli's career is a truly amazing one. He was born at Anjeera, near Tangier, thirty-seven years ago, and was well-educated, as education goes in Morocco. But falling into bad company he first took to cattle-lifting, afterwards turning highwayman, at which he was eventually caught by the Abd es-Sadok family—various members of which were Kaids from Ceuta to Azila,—and consigned to prison at Mogador. After three or four years his release was obtained by Haj Torres, the Foreign Commissioner in Tangier, but when he found that Abd es-Sadoks had sequestrated his property he vowed not to cut his hair till he had secured their disgrace. Hence, with locks that many a woman might envy, he has plotted and harassed till his present position has been achieved. But as this is only a means to an end, who can tell what may be? Raisuli obtained redress for the wrongs of the tribes south of Tangier, and his own appointment as their Kaid by the astute device of carrying off as hostages an American and an Englishman so that the pressure certain to be brought to bear by their Governments would compel the Sultan to grant his demands. Those who once looked upon Raisuli as a champion have found his little finger thicker than the Sultan's loins, and when the trouble took place at Azila last October, it was announced by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons that order had been restored by Raisuli, on behalf of the Moorish Government. This service, it is reasonable to suppose, may have entitled Raisuli to a pardon by the Sultan for his past offences, and, having appointed a place of meeting with the Sultan's emissary, Sir Harry Maclean, the bandit has taken the opportunity to effectually turn the tables by kidnapping Sir Harry, so that instead of paying out a sum of money for his pardon he stands to win a ransom from the Sultan, and also, if he is artful enough, from England. The fate of Sir Harry Maclean will be keenly awaited, for he is very popular with the Moors, amongst whom he has lived for many years.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper, by another one per cent., to four per cent.

FIVE inches of rain fell at Fyzabad on the 30th ultimo. The town was flooded.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s s. *Ichia* arrived at Singapore on the 4th instant.

THE next Session of the All-India Mahomedan Education Conference will be held at Karachi during Christmas week.

YARMOUTH Town Council has received an application from the Virginian Exhibition at Jamestown for the loan of a record of the Yarmouth Borough's "adventure" of £25 in the State of Virginia Lottery in 1615. The council has decided not to part with the document, but to send photographs.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, with effect from the 1st inst.

DURING the week ending 2nd July ten and a half chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, one was shipped to Zanzibar, 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Bhownagar, 5 by the Farmer at Ahmednagar, 2 by the Farmer at Broach and ½ by the Farmer at Palitana. During the week, 37 chests were imported from Indore.

THE case of Bryce v. Bryce and Pape, which ended in the Divorce Court recently, occupied sixteen days. There were engaged in it four King's Counsel and three juniors, and as the briefs of the three leading "silks" were marked, the *Telegraph* says, 150 guineas, and there was added a 100-guinea refresher each day on each brief, the earnings of this trio of eminent lawyers alone amounted to £5,250. To that has to be added the smaller fees of the juniors, the cost of consultations, and of the preparation of the case by expensive solicitors exercising a free hand, and court fees. Roughly, it may be computed that such a case absorbs very little short of £1,000 a day.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

RAILWAYS IN GERMAN-AFRICA.

A New University.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 14.

RAILWAYS IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

A very instructive Blue-Book on the problems of railway building in Africa has just been published by the new Colonial Office of the German Empire. It gives an exhaustive exposition of the principles of railroad construction that are now followed by all nations that have colonial possessions in the Dark Continent. In no other part of the world do we find so many projects for new railways as in Tropical Africa. It seems as though only now a verdict of Stanley's in his famous book "Through the Dark Continent" is acted upon. He says : "Only a railroad can help us on in Africa. All other benefits to be derived from the contact with civilisation will immediately follow on the introduction of railways. It is the railroad that forms the never breaking iron link between Africa and the more favoured Continents." This verdict has even a greater importance for the tropical regions of Africa than for the vast subtropical tracts of North Africa or for the highly endowed countries in the moderate zone of South Africa. For in northern Africa the railway takes the place of the camel; in the South it supersedes the ox-cart that formerly served the purpose of locomotion. In the tropical regions, however, it takes the burden from the gang of negroes who formerly carried the packages along the endless footpaths of the wilderness. It is not only the higher degree of saving that is here achieved by the goods train ; of even greater consequence is the advantage that now so many hands are free for the cultivation of the fertile plateaus of which the Interior of Africa abounds. The most convincing proof for the economic change brought about by long railways into the Interior is derived from the statistics of the Uganda Railway that was only finished in 1903 and, to be sure, was built for political reasons exclusively. Its success has definitely done away with a prejudice that as late as seven years ago was accepted as an axiom, viz., that, with the exception of mining districts no railway of greater length then 225 miles could possibly be of any practical use for transporting ordinary African produce to the coast, the allegation being that the freight would run too high. As a matter of fact, this railway of a length of 584 miles carries from the environs of the Victoria Lake to the coast not only so highly valued merchandize as ivory and India rubber, but also large quantities of maize, potatoes, skins, etc. Already in 1904 white settlers had brought 3,000 acres into cultivation, since it now paid them to export their produce by rail.

As regards the economics of construction in Tropical Africa, another prejudice was practically done away with. Formerly it was a foregone conclusion that only railroads of the smallest gauge of less than 2 feet had a chance of being worked with profit in Tropical Africa. The railways in British and German East-Africa have proved on the contrary, that only a wider gauge answers the requirements of trunk lines and yields the highest profit. There are now in Africa three principal gauges employed. In the North the European standard of 4 feet 8 inches prevails, because the French adopted it for their first railways in Algiers. In the South the Cape Colony took the lead with the 3 feet 6 inches gauge. For Tropical Africa the Uganda railroad and the railroads of the German Colony adopted the one metre gauge.

ANOTHER RESULT

of this statistical comparison is the argumentation that private ownership in the railways of tropical Africa does not recommend itself. Nearly all powers with African possessions have found it advisable to build the new railways on account of the Colonial Governments or to inaugurate the acquisition of private railway by the Colonial authorities. The principal motive in favour of Colonial Government ownership is obvious enough. In the public interest even such lines may thus be built that could not promise satisfactory direct profit or even a future compensation for the invested capital, but that may nevertheless be of great value for opening outlying districts and for promoting the welfare and tax-paying capacity both of natives and new settlers. In many cases this indirect advantage is far more important than the earnings of the railway management that alone would offer an inducement for private enterprize.

As a great mistake the old system of charging the mother country with the cost of railway construction in the Colonies is utterly condemned. This practice protracted the completion of the lines because it was the rule that these expenses were as placed among the ordinary expenditure of the mother country and were on that account kept within the narrowest limits, in order not to disturb the balance of the State Household. Often enough in times of financial retrenchments the extension of a colonial railway was delayed, although the purpose of the whole construction could be secured only after reaching the definite terminus. The Blue-Book demonstrates the soundness of the principle to float Colonial railway loans with the guarantee of the home Government. Thereby the whole line may at once be taken in hand, and the burden can be laid on the shoulders of the next generation that derives the full benefit of the new line. As the sleepers, rails and stations have in the tropical climate only a short period of duration care is to be taken that the amortisation of the invested capital is completed within 30 years. At the same time the colonial population is by this arrangement more directly interested in a sound management of the railway service, in the most reasonable plan of tracing and in the proper regulation of the freight and passenger rates. Thus it is argued from the requirements of a healthy railway policy that all colonies in which extensive railways are desirable, ought at once to receive the constitution of a responsible government. It is to be expected that very soon there will be no colony in Tropical Africa that does not look upon railway construction as its chief duty and on that account enjoys the position of responsible independence from the home government.

A UNIVERSITY FOR HAMBURG.

It is as a commercial centre that the city of Hamburg had its grand development during the last century. But while growing into the position of the first trading part of the Continent, science and art were by no means lost sight of. The well equipped General Hospital has secured its fame as an important Institute for medical study. For ethnographical research a great deal has been done in Hamburg, especially for collecting material from Polynesia and Samoa, the encouragement given by the mercantile firm of Godeffroy to this studies offering special opportunities. To Professor Brinckmann Hamburg owes its excellent collection of masterworks of industrial Art, while Mr. Lichtwark developed the Museum of Fine Art into an institution of the first order. Besides the authorities of the city have always made the greatest efforts to satisfy the intellectual wants of the population by advanced courses of lectures on the University Extension plan. The best men were invited to give lectures on some precisely defined subject during the winter season. From these beginnings the question arose already some twenty years ago whether the time had not arrived to start a full-grown University in the German sense of the term. But the good people of Hamburg know to bide their time. It is now settled that Hamburg will have its University, not by means of a systematic foundation but by the natural growth of many efforts. The idea was suggested that a Commercial High School would be the fittest academic institution for a place like Hamburg. But this plan was rejected by the Chamber of Commerce with the approval of the vast majority among the educated classes. For it was not the aim of the authorities to have a preparatory school for any special calling, but an organisation for the highest liberal education and general culture. Moreover, among the merchants of this city the conviction prevails that the best training of a young man for commercial purposes consists in going abroad and becoming acquainted with the natural and economic conditions that underly the exchange of merchandize. The line of action of the Hamburg authorities is clearly indicated by

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS

of the last few days. In the first place the first two Professors engaged for the future Hamburg University are men who in their studies have kept in closest contact with the latest development of Universal life. They are the historian Erich Marcks and the Professor of political economy Karl Rathgen. The latter was from 1883 to 1891 Professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo and travelled extensively in China and Korea. His works on the economical development and the State Household of Japan are standard works on the subject. Of Professor Marcks' writings on modern and recent history the biography of Emperor William I. has become most popular. With this choice of professor corresponds well the preparation for establishing a Colonial Institute in connexion with the new University. The definite steps have just been taken after consultation with the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Herr Dernburg, who spent some days at Hamburg on that account. It goes without saying that a place better adapted for such an Academic Institution than Hamburg could hardly be found anywhere else. The study of colonial institutions, of tropical Sanitation, of Ethnography, of colonial languages, etc., appears in its due importance in a city that since its very foundation finds its glory in its overseas trading and shipping. The connection of this new Colonial Institute with the already existing arrangements for scientific work is to form the nucleus of the new University.

From this peculiar origin it is also clear that the old University of Kiel will not, as is often feared, fall into decay on account of the severe competition threatening from a place so near and so attractive as Hamburg. The Kiel University enjoys its position chiefly as the centre of the intellectual life of Sle wig-Holstein ; and that will remain so in future. Hamburg University has a more general position and will attract its students from all parts of Germany. Its strength will lie, at least in the beginning, in those branches that have some direct connection with the practical side of modern life. But if the new University is ever to gain the high reputation of a German seat of learning, the more ideal departments of philosophy and esthetics are not to be missed. There is no second opinion in Hamburg that from an elevated standpoint Fine Art has also a very substantial practical value. The great importance attached to the artistic decoration of its liners by the large German Shipping Companies is popularly argued in favour of the Faculty of Arts. The Hamburg authorities are, however, likely to reserve the fitting out of these branches as the crowning piece of their present construction.

L. ASCH.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL AT SIMLA.

The Yeomen of the Guard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The revival of the oft-played Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Yeomen of the Guard" can hardly, I think, be said to have achieved a complete success for the Simla A. D. C. An indefinable air of depression seemed to brood over the whole performance, except when the brilliant singing of Elsie or the excellent mumming of the Jester and the Jailor were before us to lighten the twilight which wrapped the play, as it were, in a garment. Many of the performers had, we are told, bad colds, colds that had apparently extended from their throats to their acting and even in some subtle way at times pervaded the band. Far be it from us to hint that so distinguished a band could be out of tune, but with airs so well known and hackneyed, as those of the piece under review, a slight difference in the accustomed rendering of a familiar air has just this effect on people whose knowledge of music depends entirely on their ear. The costumes too, though evidently the result of much care and trouble and individually not unpleasing, failed to blend into that harmony of colour which, when present, throws an audience from the very commencement into a pleased attitude of mind towards the piece, for which the majority is at a loss to account.

The two acts of the opera take place on the same spot on Tower Hill and the scenery of this was well painted.

The story of the piece is too well known to bear repetition, so I will pass on to an account of the playing.

First and foremost there was Elsie Maynard, played by Miss Schuster ; her singing was delightful and even if one or two songs were a trifle too high for her this did not detract from the pleasure we all derived from her really beautiful voice. Her acting too was pretty, and while she was on the stage everyone felt contented.

Phœbe, Miss Massy, was good, but constant repetition of the same expressions and gestures blunted their charm.

Mr. Walker, who played Colonel Fairfax the tenor part, had a very pleasant voice and sang charmingly, though his cold unfortunately robbed us of its full power. His acting was not convincing.

Jack Point, the Jester, played by Mr. V. Fergusson was on the whole very good, though he often reminded one of the doctor in the last play and his acting, in my opinion, fell short of that of the Jack Points we remember when the opera was given here before. For instance, a little more lightness would have been an improvement on one or two occasions, but more especially where he tried to get the Lieutenant of the Tower to engage him as his Jester. This would have thrown the other and more pathetic parts into higher relief, for in my opinion Jack Point should be made a pathetic figure, whereas Mr. Fergusson at no time really enlisted one's sympathy. Still it was, as have said, a very good performance and Jack Point is a very difficult part to play.

The Jailor, Wilfrid Shadbolt, played by Captain Rose, was good, and he also possesses a voice well above the average. His bye-play during Phœbe's song "Were I thy bride" was received with much laughter. In fact, I think I may say that the acting and singing of Elsie, Jack Point and the Jailor stood out almost brilliantly from the others and the sense of boredom fell from us when they were on the stage. Besides, every word of their songs was audible, a distinct boon where so much that is good is put into the songs.

Dame Carruthers, Miss Burr Bryan, Sergeant Meryll, Captain Mackenzie, the Lieutenant of the Tower, Mr. Chesney, and Leonard Meryll, Mr. Duffy, all worked hard, but I fear with only very moderate success. The quartette sung by Dame Carruthers, Kate, Fairfax and Meryll was prettily rendered and earned a well deserved encore. The Chorus was fair, but the stage management had evidently not been very severe or insistent. The crowds gave one a confused impression and one or two individuals who should not have been so, were quite unduly and unnecessarily prominent. The effect of any member of the Chorus making himself or herself prominent, when it is evidently done merely to attract attention, is distinctly unpleasing.

The following is the full cast :—

Sir Richard Cholmondeley (Lieutenant of the Tower.)	Mr E C Chesney.
Colonel Fairfax (under sentence of death.)	Mr S Walker.
Sergeant Meryll (of the Yeoman of the Guard.)	Captain H M Mackenzie.
Leonard Meryll (His son) ...	Mr T A Duffy.
Jack Point (A Strolling Jester).	Mr V M Fergusson.
Wilfred Shadbolt (Head Jailor.)	Captain H Ross.
The Headsman	Mr C Thorburn.
First Yeoman.....	Mr J Tomlinson.
Second Yeoman.....	Mr J C Austin.
Third Yeoman.....	Captain J C S Oxley.
Fourth Yeoman.....	Mr P Beattie Crosier.
First Citizen	Mr F J Jans.
Second Citizen	Mr W Y Austin.
Elsie Maynard (A Strolling Singer.)	Miss Schuster.
Phœbe Meryll (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter.)	Miss Massy.
Dame Carruthers (Housekeeper to the Tower.)	Miss Burr Bryan.
Kate (Her Niece).....	Miss Casperz.

Chorus of Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen, Citizens :—

Mesdames Coldwell, Rowlandson and Russell.

The Misses Anderson, Davidson, Evans, Harrison, Leslie, Reed, Renny, Rynd, Sheridan, Winby, Wood, Yates.

Messrs Belton, Bruce, Bull, Lincoln, Perry, Reynolds, Rosser and Street.

RAILWAY men, says *Railways*, are again conspicuous by their absence from the list of Honours published in connection with the Emperor's Birthday. "We do not know exactly what description of services are required for securing these honours, but it seems that sterling merit, unflagging usefulness, and the maintaining of three-quarters of the prosperity of India are not sufficient claims upon the fountain of honour."

LORD CURZON AND INDIA.

HONOUR FROM THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

Reference to Clive.

BRITISH SEDITIONISTS AND CREDULOUS DUPES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

Lord Curzon was last evening admitted to the Merchant Taylors' Company, in recognition of his services in India.

Lord Curzon said he regretted that a terrible mistake had been made in neglecting to honour the memory of Clive, and he rejoiced at the Company placing a memorial tablet in the Merchant Taylors' School.

Referring to the unrest in a portion of India Lord Curzon pointed out how the seditious utterances of men, little known in England though they were members of Parliament, were received by their credulous dupes in India as representative of public opinion in England.

He concluded by paying a tribute to the statesmanlike action of Mr. Morley.

The Maharaja of Alwar was among the most honoured guests.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

A Tactful Warning.

Finance Rumours Denied.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Wakatsuki, of the new Permanent Financial Commission of Japan, in London, in an interview with Reuter, stated that there was no idea of a new foreign loan being floated.

The increase in Japan's revenue, without any increase in taxation, proves her renewed prosperity.

"The Japanese," he said "do not like the recent incidents at San Francisco. If they occurred too often, they would lead to misunderstandings; but wild talk of war is utterly ridiculous. Japan fully trusts the Washington Government to act fairly."

THE EARL OF SELBORNE ON FEDERATION.

Important Memorandum.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Earl of Selborne has issued an important Memorandum forcibly urging the advantages of Federation, declaring that the decision cannot be postponed in view of the intimate interdependency of the Colonies, regarding Railways, Customs, and Native questions.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Bitter Animosities.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The animosities between Hungarians and Croatians are becoming more bitter daily.

Consequent on the obstruction for several weeks by Croatian Deputies the Hungarian Government has promulgated, by decree, the obstructed Bill requiring of Railway Officials ability to talk Hungarian.

During the debate the Premier announced that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be permanent.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Abolition Means Contribution to India by England.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the memorial on the Opium question which was signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin and seventy Bishops, says that Great Britain must be prepared to make a contribution to India to alleviate the dislocation of finances through the abolition of the Opium Traffic, just as she bore the cost of the abolition of slavery.

NATAL'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Dinner by the African Society.

TRIBUTE TO SIR H. MACCALLUM.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Sir Matthew Nathan, was the guest at a dinner of the African Society, at which a distinguished assemblage was present.

Sir Godfrey Logden presiding paid a tribute to the brilliant career of Sir M. Nathan, and said they were all proud that he was following in the footsteps of so eminent and distinguished a Governor as Sir H. MacCallum.

INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

No Acceleration for the Present.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Buxton, replying to Mr. Smeaton, said that it had not been found practicable to obtain a further acceleration of the Indian Mail Service at the present time.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Raisuli's Treacherous Trick.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Raisuli treacherously persuaded Sir H. Maclean, to meet him personally accompanied by only four men.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 3.

No Cricket has been played to-day.

All matches have been abandoned owing to rain.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

No Indian Legislation Probable.

INCOME-TAX QUESTIONS.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Gretton asked if any Bill dealing with India would be introduced during the present Session.

Mr. Morley replied: "There is at present no intention to introduce such a Bill this Session, but I cannot say what may prove necessary."

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to Sir Gilbert Parker, said that the British Delegates would attend the Brussels Sugar Convention, provided that all the Powers agreed to its meeting.

The date has not yet been fixed.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the discussion of the Income-tax on the Committee Stage of the Finance Bill, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Sir H. Seymour King, announced an important concession. He agreed that pensions, etc., in respect of past services should be classed as earned income and thus benefit by the lower rate. Pensions to widows and children would also be so treated.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Lytletton's vote of censure will be debated on July 10.

PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The result of the Princess of Wales' Stakes which was run to-day is as follows:—

Polymelus	1
Nulli Secundus	2
Merry Moment	3

There were nine starters.

Won by two lengths, with two lengths between second and third horses.

The betting was 7 to 4 Polymelus; 6 to 1 Nulli Secundus; and 4 to 1 Merry Moment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales' Stakes. Distance one and a half miles:—

Mr. Sol. Jewel's Polymelus	1
His Majesty's Nulli Secundus	2
Mr. W. Hall Walker's Merry Moment...	3

Also ran.—Mr. A. Belmont's Lord Hastings; Duke of Portland's Wombwell; Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Shilfa; Mr. J. E. Platt's Ashkirk; Mr. Arthur James's Madam de Soubise, and Mr. W. A Bowles' colt, by Symington-Nedale.

Starting Prices.—7 to 4 Polymelus; 6 Nulli Secundus; and 4 Merry Moment.

INDIAN RAILWAY AMALGAMATIONS.

Proposals of the Madras System.

BOARD'S NOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4

The Madras Government have published extracts from the Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State dealing with the redistribution of the Railway System in Madras together with a Note by the Railway Board on the various schemes of redistribution which have been proposed, all of which are discussed in the Board's Note.

The only new item is the publication of the Madras Railway's own proposals which was to retain their present system, to construct a new broad gauge line from Madras to Pamban, right through the South Indian Railway Territory and crossing that line in several places with a branch to Palghat and to construct a new line from Jubbulpore to Warrangal and Soroncha on to Cocanada.

On this the Railway Board remarks:—This proposal has the appearance of indicating that the Madras Railway realizes the fact that there is no room to expand in their own territory, that their only chance of developing into a railway of a reasonable size is to extend into territory which may be looked upon as being within the sphere of influence of other existing railways, and of carrying out extensions which properly belong to such railways.

LOSS OF LIEUTENANT EYRE.

Swept Away by Rapids Near Malapuram.

(FROM OUR CORR SPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4

A Calicut correspondent to the *Madras Mail* writes on Monday:—Lieutenant J. L. Eyre of the Dorsets and two others were attempting to cross the flooded stream near Malapuram when Lieutenant Eyre was swept away by the current. He was last seen swimming about 150 yards lower down the stream after which he disappeared.

His companions got across safely.

MAHOMEDAN PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

Hindu Manifesto Challenged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Secretary of the Provincial Mahomedan Association, Mr. Cursetji, is collecting materials with a view to challenge the Manifesto recently issued by the Hindu leaders.

CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER.

Election of Dr. Frederick Pearce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Dr. Frederick Pearce, and not Dr. Nield Cook, was elected, by a majority of votes, at the Calcutta Corporation Meeting yesterday, as the Health Officer of Calcutta.

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Minto will attend the Black Heart dinner and dance on Friday, the 26th instant.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Adoption of Stringent Measures by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Government of Bengal is going to stop seditious speeches and writing with a firm hand. Already a vernacular paper is being prosecuted under the Sedition Section of the Indian Penal Code, and it is in contemplation to proceed against several other papers.

It is expected that one or two such prosecutions will suppress the present style of writings affected by these publications

COCANADA RIOT CASE.

Capt. Kemp's Deposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS JULY 4.

In the Cocanada riot case yesterday, Captain Kemp, I. M. S., cross-examined by Mr. Sambasiva Rao, said that he had noticed a change in the attitude of the people in Cocanada since he first went there—a marked and unmistakable change, he added, not to moroseness but to obvious dislike of me personally and of other Europeans. That I saw. It was in their facial expression and in other ways. Also in their filthy habit of spitting, without any obvious reason for it, when Europeans passed.

Witness, continuing, deposed that Mr. Cumming told him to go to Rajahmundry and see Mr. Braidwood or do some inspecting and then go on to Madras. He did not ask Mr. Cumming why he sent him to Samalkote at dead of night. Mr. Cumming told witness that he thought there was a mob of unruly people somewhere near Jamanackpore through which route witness' house lay, and that no European would be safe to pass that crowd. Mr. Cumming did not tell witness that night that the disturbance at the Club was due to witness's action towards the boy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, witness said that he was hooted with the words *Vande Mataram* yelled at him. He meant that the words were intended for him and the grimace was intended for him. This was a cause of offence and therefore he called it an offensive grimace. It was not the expression one usually saw in the face of a human being, but was like the expression one saw in the face of a monkey.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PRESS ACT.

Accused Convicted and Fined.

EDITOR OF "SONAR BANGLA" SURRENDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The final hearing of the case, wherein the Proprietor of the Keshub Printing Works and Printer of the *Sonar Bangla* were charged for infringement of the Press Act, came on before Mr. Singh yesterday. His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced them to pay fines, the first accused Rs. 450 or in default to six months' hard labour, and the second Rs. 45 or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LATER.

At the Calcutta Police Court, this morning Baguldeb Bhattacharji, Editor of a vernacular periodical leaflet, headed *Sonar Bangla*, against whom a contempt warrant had been issued on a charge of causing the publication of the above periodical without filing a proper declaration as required under the Press Act, surrendered and was on the application of his pleader ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50, his father, a Sanskrit Pundit in a village school having stood surety for him.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Prohibitory Circulars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

A letter addressed by the Government of India to the Governments of Bengal, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam was published some weeks ago on the subject of the participation of teachers and pupils of the higher Educational Institutions in political movements.

In the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the principles laid down by the Government of India, and a Circular on the subject has been issued to the Head Masters of all High Schools, the Managers of Aided High Schools and to the Principals of all Colleges, and copies of it have been sent to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and to Inspectors of Schools throughout the Province.

Copies of the letter of the Government of India have also been sent to all these Officers with the request that the attention of all Teachers and Professors under their control may be drawn to the principles laid down by the Government of India and that they should exert their authority to secure a full compliance therewith.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

Attempted Double Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 4.

Hoosein Saheb, a pensioner and employed in the Brigade Staff Office, at about 11 p.m. made a murderous assault on one Abdul Aziz and Moideen Bibi, a niece of his, and then made himself over to the police.

It appears that Moideen Bibi left her husband some time ago and lived with Abdool Aziz when an intimacy sprang up between the two and last night they were found together by Hoosein, who attacked them with a chopper inflicting fatal wounds of which Abdul Aziz died immediately and Bibi lies in a precarious condition.

N. W. R. VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Birthday Ball.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

There was a large gathering at the Railway Institute last night on the occasion of the North West Railway Volunteer Rifles' Annual Birthday Ball, the guests numbering about 300. Dancing was kept up far into the early hours of the morning and all present passed a thoroughly enjoyable time.

DELAY IN THE IN-COMING MAILS.

The following telegraphic information has been received by the Bombay Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company:—

The s. s. "Osiris" bringing the Indian Mails, which are due to arrive here by the s. s. "Oriental" on the 12th instant, left Brindisi 13 hours late on account of the Mail Train being late in arriving there.

THERE was dinner and dance at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday night.

MR. S. H. MAULE-COLE, Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, officiates as Chief Storekeeper on that Railway during the absence of Mr. Keatinge on privilege leave.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

General Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

General Mahon's report on the Ordnance Department for the year 1906-7 shows that a general reorganisation of the Department is a pressing necessity, and proposals to that end are now before Government. They include the creation of an independent Inspection Branch, greater concentration of the establishments, both manufacturing and supply, adaption of the latter to suit the divisional organisation of the army, and proposals for the improvement of the staff, both European and Native.

General Mahon regards the efficiency of the manufacturing establishments as the basis upon which the Ordnance Depratment rests to enable it to fulfil its function of supplying the army in peace and war, and in this connection he says of the seven main factories four, namely, the Cordite Factory, the two Ammunition Factories and the Harness and Saddle Factory are in fairly satisfactory condition. But in the case of the Artillery Vehicles Factory at Jubbulpur, the Shells Fuses and Guns Factory at Cossipur and the Rifle Factory at Ishapur the condition is not satisfactory and nothing but anxiety can be felt as to the result of a sudden call on them for a largely increased outturn in the event of war, the difficulty connected with their efficient working being the want of an adequate supply of labour and of a full supervisory skilled staff. To bring the ordnance factories to a state of efficiency must involve an extra outlay, but this will be recognised as absolutely necessary when the difficulties of making modern war material in this country come to be fully realised. The appointment of a Chief Civil Engineer has been sanctioned during the year under review, and this addition to the staff should effect a marked improvement in the efficiency of the technical management of the factories and a marked economy in expenditure on the new plant.

Proposals have been put forward to close the Perambur Harness Works and concentrate the Government resources at Cawnpore, and the Director-General is emphatic in his approval of the policy of concentrating particular work at one centre, thus rendering supervision less costly and more effective.

The report states that the artillery has been to a great extent rearmed with 13 and 18 pounder quick-firing guns, the efficiency of the gun and the carriage leaving little to be desired. But some structural weakness has become apparent in the ammunition vehicles. This has been remedied and all Indian-built vehicles are being made on this new pattern, while the English-built vehicles will be strengthened.

General Mahon finally refers to the creation of an Artificer Corps, to the actual cost of maintaining the Forces in India from an Ordnance point of view, and to the spontaneous cordite explosions and the arrangements for reducing the risk of similar occurrences in the future. In this connection General Mahon refers to the high qualities of courage and resource which the occasion brought out in the action of the Officers, Warrant Officers and Men concerned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—Major U. W. Evans, R. E., to be Officiating Commandant in addition, and without prejudice, to his duties as Superintendent of Instruction, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Anderson, R. E., on combined leave, or until further orders. Dated 3rd June.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Major F. J. M. Edwards, D. S. O., and Major H. G. Benn to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel C. F. Grantham, or until further orders. Dated 8th June.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Lieutenant G. R. Hughes Double Company Officer, 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 17th June.

82nd Punjabis.—Lieutenant N. E. Howell, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant *vice* Captain R. G. Baker vacated. Dated 16th June.

114th Mahrattas.—Major E. G. B. Wilkins, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major F. S. Widdiscombe, 3rd Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Moses, or until further orders. Dated 1st June.

The undermentioned Officers are granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, for three months and eleven days, including sixty days' privilege leave.

Major J. Talbot, 37th Lancers (Assistant Military Secretary and A.D.C. to General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Southern Army).

Captain T. D. Jackson, D. S. O., 1st Bn., the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), (A.D.C. to General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Southern Army).

BOMBAY DEPARTURES, JULY 4.—Wigram, Major, Staff College, on duty, to Quetta.

Baumgartner, Major, E. Lanc. Regt., on duty, to Chakrata.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Major A. A. M. M. Faulkner, Cantonment Magistrate, Lahore, who is proceeding on two years' combined leave on 3rd July, is to be replaced by Major W. S. Eardley Howard from Rawalpindi.

The latter officer will be replaced by Captain G. P. B. Beaman of the 69th Punjabis.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., to be Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, from date of relinquishing charge of the office of Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, and to continue to act as Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments pending further orders.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Savanur, with effect from the 7th June pending relief by Mr. H. L. Painter, B. A. (Oxon) I. C. S., or further orders.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

On Mr. Clements' assumption of charge of his appointment by Mr. A. D. Brown, B. A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Vice Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., promoted Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, B. A., LL. B., to be First Grade Judge, Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. E. E. Turner, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the Second Class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is invested with power, to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave, for three months with effect from 20th July or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on relief to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

The Reverend H. Foote, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 7th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The appointment of the Reverend W. A. Dickins to be Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, takes effect from the 15th June.

Mr. R. W. Murphy to be Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc.M. Inst. C.E.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin, Commanding 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, from 6th July to 17th August.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Major S. Armstrong, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for six months, from the 15th July.

2nd Lieutenant G. H. E. Zerffi, 4th V. B. Manchester Regiment, is attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles while in Bombay.

Captain Walter Sargeaunt is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May.

Captain Montague Charles Clarke is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May.

Lieutenant R. W. Fisher is appointed temporarily as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery vice Lieutenant Jenkin resigned.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. P. Mascarenhas, L. M. & S., is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 20th June.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

REDUCTION OF DUMA ELECTORATES.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

London, June 17:—For the next Russian Duma the number of electorates are reduced to 442. Poland, Caucasus and Siberia by one half, and direct elections, with higher property test, are instituted for the larger cities. Some Centres—Kazan, Kharkoff and Saratoff—have been disfranchised.

Sugar Convention.

TRINIDAD'S PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society of Trinidad have protested against Britain withdrawing from the Sugar Convention and destroying a local industry.

Hague Conference.

Tsar as Peace Antagonist.

Socialist leader Necuwenhuis, at the Hague Conference described the Tsar as an antagonist of peace for dissolving the Duma on the day of convening the Conference.

Reece's Unfinished Record in Billiards.

Reece playing Chapman, 500,000 up, made an unfinished break of 150,135 including 75,052.

Earthquake at Stromboli.

Earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Stromboli and to the north and south of Gibraltar.

Wreck of Covilha by Workmen.

Covilha a town in Portugal was wrecked by dynamite on Saturday.

It is attributed to dismissed workmen.

Thirty were killed.

Attempt to Burn Commissioner O'Brien's House.

An attempt made to burn Johannesburg Police Commissioner O'Brien's house has been discovered.

World's Largest Shipbuilders.

John Brown and Co. of Sheffield and Clydebank have amalgamated with Harland and Wolff of Belfast, making the world's largest shipbuilders, the wages bill being £2,350,000 sterling.

Red Cross Work and Turkey.

At the Red Cross Conference the Turkish representatives pleaded for the substitution of the red crescent for symbol of relief work among Mussulmen. The Conference refused.

Sebastopol Torpedo Accident.

London June 18.—While discharging torpedoes at Sebastopol one struck the Commander-in-Chief's cutter.

The Officers have been arrested charged with attempted murder.

State Insurance Schemes.

London, June 19.—The Committee to investigate into the Workmen's Compensation Insurance in connection with the Postal Savings Bank reports against the State embarking on insurance schemes and deprecates haste.

Transvaal Legislature.

ATTACK ON GENERAL BOTHA.

THE CHINESE CAUSE DEAD.

MR. FARRAR'S MOTION REJECTED.

Sir Geo. Farrar in the Transvaal Legislature attacked General Botha for breaking his promises to mine owners. The labour policy was one of the pious hopes; in the teeth of many commissions the Government appeared intending to cancel repatriated burghers' debts. The Boer leaders hinted at repudiating liability on behalf of the Orange Colony.

Mr. Smuts in the Transvaal Legislature said the Chinese cause was dead as dodo, but the Government intended to assist the mining companies.

The motion of Mr. Farrar saying that "defeat would mean farewell to expansion" was defeated by 45 to 21 votes.

The French Wine-Growers.

M. YVES GUYOT'S LETTER.

London, June 20.—M. Yves Guyot of the *Siecle* writes to the *Times* saying that four Departments affected by the wine crisis represent the thirteeth part of France. The vineyards cover one-fifth of the Departments, while the output equals 30 per cent. of France's total 15 per cent. of value. When the importation or Italian wines was prohibited, and Spanish wines heavily taxed, the wine-growers planted Aramon vine, heavy yielding, but with little alcohol and giving poor unkeeping wine, to which they added sugar and then water. The Trade thereupon refused to purchase and the growers started isolated trade and incurred losses. Hence the trouble.

Ferroul, the ex-Mayor of Narbonne, after the women were armed with pitchforks, obstructed the Military and when artested in his pyjamas said: "This is the proudest day of my life. It has needed 10,000 soldiers to arrest me."

Adams Express Company.

Adams Express Company of America declare 200 per cent. dividend amounting £4,800,000 sterling.

Australian Mail Contract.

London, June 21.—The *Asturias*, 12,000 tons, will carry the last Orient Mail from Australia under the present contract.

Montreal Board of Trade.

London, June 22—The Montreal Board of Trade has memorialized the Governor-General in favour of Empire-owned system of cables, supplementing an imperial steamship line, and request to approach the Imperial Government.

Stranding of the "Eberton Grange."

The Houlder liner *Eberton Grange* struck a sunken rock off Duiker Point, south of Capetown. The fore part has been flooded and extensive damage done to the bottom which has been injured 22 feet.

New York Water Reservoir.

The construction has been commenced at Ospokan, Catskill Mountains, of a water reservoir for New York, of a capacity 120 billion gallons, which will be conveyed in 130 mile aqueduct, the scheme costing 32 millions.

THE only branch of industry in Kashmir that has not suffered by the weather conditions of the spring is silk. The prospects, adds the Srinagar correspondent of the *Pioneer*, are exceptionally good, and the factory will be able to make good its boast that it employs more people than any single silk factory in the world. Directly and indirectly there are some 70,000 people connected with the silk industry in Kashmir, and silk being a Government monopoly all their dealings are with the State Factory in Srinagar. The net profits for last year exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A BRILLIANT WEEK.

State Ball and Gala at Covent Garden.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

What a week of festivities this has been! The State Ball, the gala night at the Opera, the Royal Banquet at the Guildhall and the military review in honour of our guests the King and Queen of Denmark have all been crowded into two or three days and yesterday the Queen showing not the slightest trace of fatigue after all her exertions of the week, drove to the Mansion House to open the Queen's Fete in aid of the crippled children of London.

THE GALA.

I have never seen Covent Garden look more lovely than it did on Tuesday for the Gala. From the floor to the topmost gallery it was garlanded with roses varying from the palest pink to the deepest crimson. The structure itself was hidden under a trellis-work of greenery, and over the vast proscenium arch framed in scarlet geraniums was the Royal crown in red, gold and white flowers. Surmounting the Royal Box were the Royal arms of England and Denmark and the entwined initials "E. and F" of their rulers.

Except in the Royal Box artificial flowers had been used. At earlier galas years ago real roses were used, but their fragrance proved so overpowering that both singers and audience fainted, and ever since that unfortunate experience the management of the Opera have insisted on silk or crepe roses, rendered fire proof of course.

A gala night audience is a thing to dream of. Only then, as one scans the great Opera House, does one realise how many beautiful women there are in our great world of Society. The spectacle of tier upon tier of fair women, framed in roses, toiletted by the great fashion artists of the world, with magnificent diamonds sparkling from hair and corsage is not one to be forgotten.

The display of tiaras was indeed superb. The stalls were ablaze with brilliants and from the gaily decorated boxes came shafts of liquid fire.

The black gown chosen by Queen Alexandra for the gala proved an effective background for her diamonds. They flashed from her hair, a great collar of gems encircled her throat, diamonds shed their lustre from her corsage and were entwined round her arms. The tall Queen of the Danes, the tallest Queen in the world it is said, lacks the stately grace of Queen Alexandra, and unkind people who saw them together at the gala whispered that our own Queen could not have had a better foil than her sister-in-law of Denmark. Queen Louise's collection of diamonds is historic and she wore some of her most beautiful treasures with her rich cream satin gown. How the Princess of Wales improves in looks with the passage of years. She is much thinner than she used to be, and in a becoming gown of pale blue chiffon embroidered with silver and softened with lace, diamonds sparkling in her fair hair and round her white throat, she was looking her best. But the prettiest occupant of the Royal Box—and practically every adult member of the Royal family was there—was Princess Patricia of Connaught who looked radiant in pale blue. Instead of Diamonds, a pink rose nestled in her soft hair.

To the right of Royal Box was that reserved for the Corps Diplomatique, underneath on the pit tier was the box of the Indian Princes who contributed a brilliant patch of colour to the dazzling scene, and to the left was the Ministerial loggie, next to the Royal Box, by far the most interesting that night. For here were gathered the grandes dames of Society, the stately ladies who have made social history: There was the Duchess of Devonshire, most famous of hostesses, wearing white satin and a most magnificent tiara. Next to her was the Marchioness of Londonderry, handsome as ever, in gleaming black with her famous diamond crown with its enormous pearls on her dark hair. More diamonds flashed from the head of the Marchioness of Lansdowne who was also in black, and the pretty young Countess of Crewe in white wore a gorgeous array of jewels.

TRAGEDY OF THE OPERA.

It seems difficult to associate such a scene and setting with a tragedy. At nine o'clock when the National Anthem of Denmark, a strangely mournful melody, poured through the Opera House and the brilliant gathering rose to its feet in honour of the entrance of the Royal Party, the eyes of most were too intent upon the Royal Box to notice that the occupant of one of the boxes on the pit tier was being carried out unconscious. It was Major General Sir Arthur Ellis, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. He had been chatting to Sir Frederick Treves and Lady Ellis when suddenly he fell back in his chair unconscious. Major Ponsonby with the assistance of Sir James Reid, the King's Physician, and Sir Frederick Treves carried the unfortunate officer to an ante-room and there, at the moment when the cheers announcing the Royal arrivals were thringing through the auditorium, Sir Arthur breathed his last. How to keep the sad tiding from the King until after the curtain was lowered on the gala performance was the problem that presented itself to his loyal attendants. The sad truth could not be hidden from Lady Ellis, but all other enquirers were told that Sir Arthur had merely fainted. Somehow or other the news travelled and by the second interval the occupants of the Royal Box were probably the only people who did not know of the tragedy that had been enacted in their very midst. Sir Arthur Ellis had for a considerable time suffered from a weak heart and doubtless the excitement of the gala night had accelerated the weakness.

THE STATE BALL.

Another brilliant function was the State Ball at Buckingham Palace in honour of our Royal guests. Again there was a full muster of the Royal family and I am told that the Royal Quadrille in which only members of the Royal circle took part was a magnificent spectacle. As at the Opera the Indian visitors were present in their gorgeous robes. Everyone remarked on the quantity of white and ocean that was worn. Coloured ball-gowns were in fact quite the exception. The Queen as is her custom at night was garbed in black. Her gown was beautifully embroidered with silver and she wore diamonds and many orders. Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein was gowned in gold and silver, the bodice being of embroidered net over gold satin. Silver and gold embroidery trimmed corsage and skirt and an embroidery of gold roses and leaves bordered the skirt. The Marchioness of Londonderry in handsome cream brocade and many diamonds, Viscountess Castlereagh her pretty daughter-in-law in silver cloth draped with fine lace. The Countess of Minto in white silk Russian net embroidered with diamonds and Lady Violet Manners in cream satin trimmed with tiny pink rose-buds wore a few of the most effective toilettes. At midnight the signal for supper was given and the Royal party joined their guests at this meal.

THE QUEEN'S FETE.

How wonderfully popular the Queen is! When it was known that she had consented to give her name to the Fete held in the Mansion House in aid of the Lord Mayor's fund for the crippled children, everyone knew that its success was assured, and yesterday when she drove from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House to perform the opening ceremony, hundreds of sympathisers lining the streets cheered her on her way.

Seven hundred tickets at a guinea each had been issued to the ceremony and appeals for more by telephone and telegraph as well as in person poured into the Secretary's office from people who wanted to have a glimpse of Her Majesty. These had to be reluctantly refused even when they took the form of ten and twenty guinea offers for one guinea tickets.

It was well that the secretary proved firm, for when the Queen and Princess Victoria reached the Egyptian Hall yesterday we were already standing upon each others toes. Notable people abounded, Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Christian, Princess Alexander of Teck and the Duchess of Albany each had a stall—the Princesses' stalls they were called. The American Embassy had sent its most sparkling ladies to sell at the Embassy stall and before the Fete had been open an hour, every juvenile visitor was tenderly clutching a "Teddy" bear affectionately named after President Roosevelt, which had come from the American stall. The Queen too was greatly interested in the quaintly named American specialities and asked endless questions concerning Boston Baked Beans, and Vermont Maple sugar candy. A packet of Virginia ham and a bottle of Forbidden Fruit [illegible] were ordered to be sent to Buckingham [illegible] There was, however, one purchase [illegible] Queen insisted on carrying away herself.

What can that be? she asked the lady of the stars and stripes who did the honours of the Embassy stall. "That" was a pineapple cheese, and the Queen promptly bought the vivid orange-coloured cone containing the delicacy.

The Universal Bureau which has risen on the ruins of the interdicted Tombola is something quite new in bazaars. The Tombola it may be explained was a prize-drawing in which everyone got something: it might be a motor car, it might be a piano or it might be merely a five o'clock tea-cloth in return for their half guinea ticket. The Tombola was going like a house on fire and was expected to yield a clear three thousand profit when the attention of the Home Secretary was drawn to it and he had to pronounce it illegal. The ladies were in the depths of despair, the money had to be returned but the donors of the prizes allowed their gifts to be sold in the ordinary way. The stock in trade at the Universal Bureau was therefore unique. Visitors were asked to buy orders for shampagne suppers for two at the Gaiety or the Savoy, dinner tete a tete, at Dieudonnes, orders for boxes at any London Theatre, stalls at Covent Garden and the use of a motor car for the day, or a replica of Queen Alexandra's wedding cake; or if they preferred live stock there was a prize calf with a pedigree the length of the Egyptian Hall, a prize lamb also of blameless lineage, a chow or a Persian kitten. The prize lamb was the idol of the Fete and when the stall ladies, at the ex-Tombola stall, were not breathing anathemas against Mr. Herbert Gladstone they were singing praises of the calf who will probably spend the rest of his days at Sandringham.

ROYAL ASCOT!

Ascot is here again and we are reminded that the season is growing old. From the trade point of view, it has not been a good one and this in spite of the brilliant round of Court functions and social gaieties. For the weather remains most unseasonable. Ranelagh for instance has remained almost deserted even on Saturdays, except for sportsmen, and the social side of Ranelagh is usually of supreme importance. Without its daintily toiletted ladies with their bright parasols, the famous Club grounds lose half of their picturesqueness.

If only it is fine for Ascot! is what everyone is saying and the modistes and milliners are hoping great things of the Royal Race. Ascot "At Homes" and receptions have been held all this week in the Dover Street ateliers and one enterprising man milliner arrived from Paris this week with five hundred of the latest millinery triumphs for Ascot. The Ascot hat is large and is trimmed either with a profusion of flowers or a big cluster of feathers, but on no account must both flowers and feathers be worn on the same hat. Black chip will be largely worn at Ascot. The black chip of the period is lined with pale blue taffetas and trimmed with black feathers. Suede is sometimes used for the living. A black chip lined with pink amethyst suede is particularly chic and several hats of this order have been ordered for Ascot.

THE BIRDS OF MY GARDEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE birds of my garden here (Malabar Hill) are like a party of smartly dressed ladies now, with their new frocks on, only in this case it is the other sex who wear the fine feathers. Nearly every colour is represented, and it is most interesting with a pair of distance glasses to watch their coming and going. The blue Kingfisher has been very smartly turned out; the tailor-bird, who made his costume, must be a perfect Redfern in the bird kingdom. The prevailing colour is the blue which, we hear, is the smart new colour of the season, at home, softened with a good deal of brown, which runs into tawny in his beak. Fisher by name, he is not at all above, like other kings, supplementing his feasts with delicacies. He comes down off his perch, a special branch of a dead tree, and catches a white butterfly. This morning, he had for his breakfast a nice fat caterpillar that would have been a butterfly, if he had not gobbled it. He is one of the few that has no mate in the garden, but every now and again he darts off, as if on business set, like others of his sex, and I think he keeps his "missus" in the suburbs, or by the sea-shore.

The green parrots simply love the seeds of the sunflower, and it is worth while growing some to attract them. When they come close enough, notice now beautifully the shades of their green gown are blended.

The Hoopoe pays us an occasional visit and struts about with his head in the air to show off his fine topee, and picks bits of gravel from the path. We might describe him as a study in ecru, relieved with black. The little Flower-pecker is at once my enemy and my friend. He simply played havoc and destroyed a row of lilies that had just come into flower. I do not think it was done in wantonness, but just in search of wee insects. He is so graceful and light he can settle on the most delicate flower. His little shapely tail, I fancy, helps him to keep his balance. He and his wife supplement their meals by insect-hunting on the back of a tree. They are dressed in pale fawn with the faintest suspicion of pale lemon vests. They carry on the most delightful courtship. He says "sweet, sweet, sweet." and goes on saying it until one wonders where the small thing finds strength or breath for such a performance. Then scarcely, with breathing space he goes on to "betreece, betreece." They are a continual pleasure to me as they are so busy.

If the Vulture was not such a loathsome bird we should admire his colouring. He does not get much rest in this neighbourhood, as the palm leaves have been cut, and he is puzzled where to roost. I am glad to say the Crows do not trouble us much they are looking very sleek in their deep black new coats. The brightest bit of colour we have had a sort of rosy pink, and grey dust cloak belonged to a Parrot which sought shelter from the whole of crow-land.

Then there is a wee yellow vented Fly-catcher, almost a humming bird, with his indigo blue jacket, his little lady in softer shades of the same. We do not get the bronzy green catcher here at this time of year. The Mina give us a real bit of orange

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

An Open Letter.

"FRIAR JOHN" in the *Standard* addresses the following open letter to the Rt. Hon. John Morley, Secretary of State for India :—

Sir,—It would be an unpardonable exaggeration to say of the most gifted and accomplished member of the Cabinet that his face was his fortune. Yet the popular reading of your keen, cold, intellectual features has stood you in good stead with a democracy which respects character, though its chief rewards are bestowed on truculent subserviency. It has also been your fortune to earn a nickname which is a standing witness of inflexible probity. But you are neither an ascetic nor a pragmatic. There are veterans of Bohemia who remember you, in your early days, as a gay and genial companion Even when your reputation had been established as a man of letters and interpreter of Radical doctrine you did not turn your back upon the pleasure of the town. In the long years of intimate association with Mr. Chamberlain it is safe to assume that the conversation did not turn exclusively on party tactics and unauthorised programmes. You were often seen together at the theatre, and the enjoyment which you both derived, though you could be severely critical if you pleased, leaned rather to appreciation than analysis. You have warmed both hands at the fire of life, and done romantic things without repenting of them afterwards. It is gratifying to know that sharp divergencies of opinion did not diminish your reward for the statesman whose "genius for friendship" you have recently extolled. Over the Irish question, twenty years ago, there was no doubt, war to the knife, so far as such a phrase may be used of a conflict free from personal animosity. There is, indeed, no bitterness in your nature, though so far as the world knows, you have never undergone the mellowing experience of modifying the views with which you entered upon your public career. There is nothing which more effectually predisposes a man to the exercise of charity than the sense that his own conduct may require the plea of extenuating circumstances.

You can stand on your record, and defy the critics to find fault with anything except your opinions. Other Liberal politicians may be charged, whether fairly or unfairly, with having adopted Home Rule in order to escape being drummed out of the party. But you were the main author of Mr. Gladstone's conversion, though it must be confessed that your abstract arguments were strongly reinforced by the result of the general election in 1885, when Mr. Parnell had a casting vote of about 80 to give to one or the other of two evenly balanced parties. Never, however, was it been suggested or thought that you were influenced in your policy by the hope of office. Yet it was inevitable that you should become Chief Secretary both in 1886 and in 1892, and assist in working the two Bills which you had largely helped to draft. It was not an easy task for the Radical politicians who had unrelentingly denounced every form of coercion to maintain even an appearance of order at periods when the Nationalists were bent on keeping the Liberal Government up to the mark, while the Orangemen saw no reason for making things easy. Though you were exposed to acute criticism, and deserved some of the censure you received, it was agreed that, on the whole, allowance being made for the special difficulties, you did far better than had been expected. It was, of course, impossible for a man of your nature and antecedents either to understand Irishmen or be understood by them. So far as you succeeded it was because you did not try, and therefore avoided the pitfalls of the Englishman who affects to put on Irish sympathies. Logical yourself, you do not look for logic in others. Yourself acting on principle, you have a philosophic tolerance for persons guided by impulse or intrigue.

It is generally supposed that you are a hard-and-fast exponent of the old-fashioned Benthamite Radicalism This is so far true that you hold unflinchingly by the Individualism which rests upon self-help and self-reliance, and in 1895, at the general election, you refused to support an Eight Hours Bill. The sturdy miners of Newcastle appreciated your independence. They called you Honest John and sent you about your business. The set-back was more than compensated by the compliment. In spite of your resistance to the then new Trade Unionism, you are by no means a blind adherent of the *Laissez-faire* school. As your early essays show, you have a kindness for the sentimental side of the French Revolution philosophy. In this respect, though perhaps, in no other, you resemble John Mill, whose economic orthodoxy was streaked with Socialism. But with the Socialism expounded by the Independent Labour party you have nothing in common, since you detest every sort of compulsion, whether the tyrant be King, Parliament, or People—meaning majority of the People. It is stated that in the last two years the pressure applied by the Socialists has been more stoutly withstood by the Indian Secretary than by certain other members of the Cabinet who make a greater parade of incorruptibility. You would be a better man than some of those valient colleagues to go tiger hunting with—once you had decided to make a start. But there would always be a chance of your saying that tigers were noble beasts which should not be hunted.

Steadily did you oppose the re-establishment of British authority and the Khedive's arms in Upper Egypt. You discerned aggression and predicted disaster, so that men called you the False Prophet of the Sudan. Generally, it may be said, you detest all wars not waged in defence of liberty. You consistently denounced the policy which as you thought, led to the South African struggle, but you never joined in the abuse directed against British administrators and soldiers On the whole, you are in sympathy with the views, though not with the language, of the anti-Imperial party. The story is told of you that, after hearing a distinguished lady's declamation during the late war, you said that you felt inclined to go into another room and sing "God Save the Queen." Possibly your ideal of political perfectness would best be realised in a compact European State without foreign possession for over-sea responsibilities—an insular Belgium without its Congo appanage. Yet you are content to accept the British Empire as an existing fact, and be a faithful trustee of the great Continent placed in your keeping. When you were appointed last year to be Secretary of State for India the misgivings were general and deep amongst people who cared for the progress and stability of our rule in the East. The only hope was that you were rather an old man, not specially industrious, and possessed of many other interests. You might, therefore, be content to allow your permanent staff do your business for you and give you an easy time. No such thing. You buckled at once to work, and in a short time had acquired an astonishingly firm grip of the most important problems of your Department.

Very soon it became evident that you were not going to play into the hand of the Congress party in India or of their partially demented friends at home. Thereupon you were marked down for ruin. On the Budget day last year an ambuscade was laid by these fanatic, tribesmen, and a hostile resolution was nearly carried which would have involved your resignation. From this unmerited humiliation you were saved by Opposition votes—an intervention which did not endear you to the Radicals. For months past they have been denouncing you as antiquated and renegade—you who have never recanted a doctrine or played false to a friend. Nevertheless, you profited by the warning, and this year you have been ready for the adversaries in your camp. The statement of policy made last week contained a definite scheme of reform which was bound to be approved by all Liberals not of the extreme Left, while you earned the applause of all moderate men on both sides of the House by an eloquent and argued vindication of the principles on which the British authority is justified in the East. There was no taint in it of a vainglorious patriotism, no excuse for rule by the sword, nothing which the most acid or sanctimonious could use as a handle against the speaker. Tais was an adroit performance, and shows that when occasion demands, you can combine the innocence of the philosophical dove with the wisdom of the parliamentary opportunist.

During the brief spell of power enjoyed by the Gladstone and Rosebery Administrations between 1892 and 1895 your influence was exerted against the new Imperialism, but, with the collapse of Home Rule the authority of the Chief Secretary dim nished. For the intrigues and manœuvrings of politicians you possess neither relish nor aptitude. But though you were never in accord with Sir William Harcourt's outlook on public affairs, you could more easily have accepted him as Mr. Gladstone's successor than the Foreign Secretary who had just played so vigorous a part in reasserting the supremacy of Great Britain in the Valley of the Nile. The occupation of Egypt was in your eyes a criminal foolishness. Not merely was it a sin against native rights, but it also kept up a constant feeling of irritation in France. Although you have never developed strong views on foreign policy beyond insisting on the duty of non-intervention in European affairs and ensuing peace both in Asia and Africa, you have always kept in your heart a specially warm place for the people who held up the banner of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity against an Absolutist combination, and whose literature has inspired you with some of your finest thoughts. You look coldly upon Libe al Imperialism because you regard it as an illogical confusion of inconsistant ideals. In the same spirit you have no tolerance for loose phrasing and ragged sentences. As a platform speaker you have inspired moments, and, almost alone of contemporary politicians, you venture to address the people in terms of political philosophy. Your dignified and thoughtful perorations, not unworthy of another literary statesman whom you have interpreted to the present generation, are, as a rule, not more successful than his were in the House of Commons. It was seldom that Edmund Burke could hold the attention of Parliament, and most of the hon. members who admire your unique qualities prefer to wait to read your glowing period in the morning newspapers.

Adversaries wishing to disparage you as a politician have extolled your attainments in the world of letters, and hinted, not obscurely, that in venturing from the study into the public arena you are putting you[illegible] to a bad use. It is not clear, however, that your work as a critic and biographer has been impaired by your labours in the House of Commons. In mere point of style you are never likely to surpass the brilliant studies which you wrote as a comparatively young man of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Diderot, or the ever admirable essay on Compromise which is a fitting pendant to Mills on Liberty. Nor can it be said of the "Gladstone" that, from the artistic point of view, it is equal to "Cobden," which in its way is a masterpiece, since it presents a clear, convincing and attractive picture of a figure neither imposing nor ingratiating. Yet we realise the restless energy and contagious enthusiasm of the great propagandist, and readers who have least sympathy with his objects are enabled to understand why he succeeded in his prodigious task. In the "Gladstone" you had a far more fascinating topic, but the mass of material was overpowering and the time at your disposal too limited. It is the hope of all lovers of good biography that some day you will enter on the task of reducing that enormous compilation to one-third of its present size omitting what has become irrelevant, compressing the narrative of complicated episodes within their due bounds and giving as a real appreciation of the man as you know him telling the whole truth as you have told it of Cobden. Even as it stands the book contains many passages which are models of simple narratives such as no other living man of letters could have written and pages of the scholarly eloquence with which you dignified the calling of a journalist. When Greenwood and Morley were using their pens in the service of their respective parties it was impossible for the most superfine dilettante to look down upon the London Press and it may fairly be claimed that the upward movement which they started has not yet spent the whole of its force.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Yesterday, the 28th of June, was celebrated over the civilized world with more genuine enthusiasm than will ever fall to the lot of the proposed Empire Day. Because, for one thing, there is the personal element in a birthday celebration, which few impersonal events could possibly command. But that is not all in the present case. Well-informed people, English and non-English, know that King Edward VII. holds in the hollow of his hand the peace and happiness of the world more than all the institutions, associations and agencies at work for the good of mankind. Behind most of the recent movements in this behalf—the conferences, the ententes, the international exchanges of courtesy, the personality of our King-Emperor may be discerned asserting itself quietly in the interest of peace and amity. India shares this gracious attention no less than other countries. But it has to be sorrowfully admitted that she is the least favoured of fortune in this respect, though by far the most valuable asset of the British Empire. The causes of such obvious injustice are not far to seek. There are limitations on the initiative of a Constitutional Monarch. We all know what kindly regard the Royal Family of England has had for India, from our late revered Queen downwards. And we also know that King Edward fully endorses the eloquent plea set forth in various forms by his son and heir for more practical sympathy with this ancient land entering upon a period of rejuvenescence.

THE DEBATE ON THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The *Indian Spectator* observes :—The most substantial, as well as the most sensational, part of the debate on the Bombay Budget is generally that which relates to the assessment and the collection of land revenue. The Hon. Mr. Parekh has always some new facts and the results of some fresh inquiries to bring to light, especially affecting what the "Revenue Member called the "most troublesome district" in the Presidency, while the Hon. Mr. Dikshit takes up the brief for the Dekkhan. The speeches of the Honourable Members at the last debate were all characterised by a careful and painstaking study of the affairs of the Presidency, and some of them were more than ordinarily instructive. Without intending to be invidious, we may say that the speeches which dealt with rural grievances were particularly weighty. The replies given by the Government Members were on the whole satisfactory, especially in respect of the sympathetic tone which pervaded them.

The *Gujarati* states:—No doubt if the seasons are propitious, the duties of the tax collector and the position of the Government become easier. But it is ridiculous to bestow credit where none is due and discern prosperity where it does not exist. Let any impartial man visit to-day different Talukas, villages and hamlets for purposes of honest inquiry and he will find instead of prosperity universal uneasiness and a good deal of suffering on account of the phenomenal rise in prices that has taken place throughout the Presidency even in the case of absolute necessaries of life. The Government might have reasons to congratulate themselves on the surpluses in their Financial Statements. But we cannot possibly endorse the view that they are any indication of the prosperity of the people.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—To all outward appearances the compiler of the Budget does no more intelligent business than the book-keeper who adjusts balances and tallies accounts His work is, however, less mechanical and more fruitful. Skilful manipulations of figures would not draw from the heavens a drop of rain more than what it pleaseth Dame Nature to bestow ; however it can, figuratively, make two blades of grass grow in place of one, where the author of a budget is a financier and not merely a book-keeper. On a considerate and careful apportionment of expenditure so as to preserve equilibrium between the various charges to which it is allotted, on the proper care in the distribution of financial grants, so that one branch of administration is not gorged while another is famished, rests in no so small measure the productive capacity of the departments under various heads for which a provision is made in the Budget. The work of its compiler is not the work of a book-keeper. It is more intelligent, original and elastic, and more productive. So far, the Financial Member who was responsible for this year's Statement, deserves a word of well-merited approbation for the skilful manner in which he has proceeded to his task.

MR. MORLEY ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Gujarati* maintains that while Mr. Morley's speech on the Indian Budget, contains here and there illuminating passages and statesmanlike sentiments worthy of his antecedents, it is a disappointing performance, at least so far as his justification of the policy of deportation is concerned. Mr. Morley is seventy years old and we do not expect him to show the same political courage at this period of his life in dealing with Indian questions which he does not fully understand as he has shown in handling questions nearer home. When he talks about India, he does so with a sense of portentous gravity and with a painful sense of conviction that in dealing with its 300 millions of population and with its variety of races and creeds it is safer on the whole to trust to men on the spot even in deciding momentous questions affecting reputation of the British Government for justice. We cannot help saying that the reasons given by Mr. Morley for deporting Lala Lajpat Rai without holding any trial or formulating any charges against him are neither sound nor statesmanlike.

A SCHOOL OF MADDENED POLITICIANS.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses on what it calls the "Bengalee's art of nation-building":—The latest of the boyish antics of Bengalee students, egged on by an inspiration from a school of maddened politicians, is seen by the report to hand that they contemplate burning to ashes as many books as may be available in Calcutta, of which Mr. Morley is the author. And this is, indeed, the element which Pal and his myrmidons aim to exploit for self-Government, and from which they hope to build a sturdy and independent nationality ! When these boys of to-day grow into men of to-morrow, they will bring rack and ruin on their race. If John Bull cannot rule the generation that is cast out of these ghastly, depraved and lawless youths, no human beings, much less Pals and their disciples, would be able to hold them together. Would self-Government be a success with a nation that is built out of such rotten materials? Is self-government at all a possibility in the hands of a nation which is raised out of such an hysterical, infirm, and impulsive race? And how would sane, sagacious and far-sighted men dare tamper with the experiment to leave the reins of the government with a nation so altogether incapable of governing themselves! Well was it said by a popular exponent of the Congress school that a foreign yoke is ordained upon India for its good by an inscrutable dispensation of Providence. If a retrospective summary is taken, of its past, the one striking feature that is brought in greater relief than any other, is its constant subjection to foreign supremacy. The history of its last ten centuries is one continuous round of unceasing warfare and internecine troubles under an arbitrary, autocratic and oppressive government by domineering foreigners from the North. But whilst the Mahomedan rulers governed it by the sword, it is now being ruled by the birch. At no period in its history was it ordained to move through such golden times as those which it has witnessed during the last handful of decades. If it should be impossible for it to recoup its lost vitality under conditions which are best adapted for its political renaissance, it should never be able to stand on its legs under less favourable conditions and more ruffled times.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Syndicate's Agreement Cancelled.

OFFICIAL VIEWS.

The following passages from Australian papers received by the last mail show the general feeling which existed as to the Syndicate's contract which according to Reuter, has now been cancelled.

Melbourne, June 13th.—At a meeting of the State Cabinet to-day it was decided that Victoria, with the approval of Parliament, should undertake the whole guarantee of £125,000 a year for ten years required by the new Mail Syndicate. When the matter was under consideration Sir John Forrest, the Acting Prime Minister, attended at the request of the Cabinet, and was in consultation with the Minister for nearly an hour. Before he left he was made acquainted with the terms of their proposal. Mr. F. Thonemann also conferred with the Minister for some time.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

After the meeting of the Cabinet, the Acting-Premier (Mr. Davies) made the following announcement :—"Subject to Parliamentary authority, Victoria is willing to guarantee the payment of the subsidy of £125,000 yearly for ten years, the syndicate providing a capital of £1,800,000 and borrowing on debentures £1,750,000, and building eight vessels at an actual cost of £380,000 each subject to conditions. The guarantee is not to have any effect until the eight vessels are completely built and fully equipped ready for sea and first mortgage over them given to the Government to secure the guarantee, with the approval of the debenture-holders. The mortgage is to provide for insurance by the syndicate in the name of the Government, and repairs to be enforceable. If default is made in the contract with the Commonwealth, or in the agreement with the State Government, they to have full powers of management and sale.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CROKER.

Mr. Croker, the Melbourne representative of the contractors, on being seen to-night, said:—"I expected all along that the Victorian Government would see good business in the scheme, because it will get all the concession and the £5,000 a year. Besides that vessels will dock in Melbourne whenever possible. That will help the movement for a big dock. The financial arrangements will now go on satisfactorily, and there will be no trouble at all. The building of the ships will be proceeded with at once."

ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, June 14th.—The following statement was made to-day by the Acting-Prime Minister (Sir John Forrest) regarding the mail contract :—"Having, as desired by the Prime Minister, placed before the States the question of the States guaranteeing the debentures in connection with the mail contract entered into between the Commonwealth and Messrs. James Laing and Sons, for the conveyance of mails between Australia and the United Kingdom, that matter is one that can now be discussed and arranged between the States and the mail contractors. The Commonwealth Government will continue to devote itself to seeing that the terms of the mail contract it, it has entered into with Messers. James Laing and Sons are adhered to and carried out."

EXPLANATION BY THE ACTING PREMIER OF VICTORIA.

Speaking to-day in reference to the proposal of the State Government to give the whole guarantee asked for by the new mail line syndicate, the Acting-Premier (Mr. Davies) said that there was no desire on the part of Victoria to jump the position. That was clearly shown by the fact that the other States were given six months within which they could decide whether they would come in or not on absolutely equal terms. It was mentioned in the terms laid down that part of the agreement was to be that the victualling of the ships should be done in Melbourne, but if any of the other States came in, they would be entitled to their fair proportion of victualling. Victoria was not asking for any concession beyond what other States joining in the guarantee would secure. He did not agree with the contention that the State might be compelled to run the ships, and personally he would be averse to the State running such a service. If Victoria had to take the ships over, it could, under the terms agreed upon, sell them. It was never contemplated that the State would own the ships. If the Company built the ships and gave the State a first mortgage, and did not move, the ships would be worth more than the guarantee. It would be difficult to imagine that the Company could put down £1,800,000 and borrow £175,000, and then collapse. Another point had been raised as to fixing the rate on which £25,000 should be paid to the Commonwealth. That had been considered by Cabinet, and in the original conditions, which he drew up at the Cabinet meeting, he put in a fixed date on which that payment could be made, but, on fuller consideration, it was decided that it was a matter that could better be left to the Commonwealth Government. It might be that the Commonwealth would require the money earlier than the date the State Cabinet would have fixed.

The whole of the negotiations with the State Government had been conducted entirely by the Acting-Prime Minister (Sir John Forrest), and not through the representative of the syndicate (Mr. Croker) at all. It was hardly correct to say that Cabinet had had a consultation with Sir John Forrest on the matter. On Thursday, Sir John Forrest attended the Cabinet meeting and they had a long talk, in which he was informed of the intention of Cabinet.

Mr. Davies has sent a short cable message to Mr. Bent giving the gist of the decision of Cabinet, and he has also sent telegrams to each of the other State Premiers stating the determination, the details of which he is sending to them through the post.

The proposition of Cabinet, Mr. Davies is inclined to think, will be submitted to Parliament in the form of a resolution, which both Houses will be asked to pass, giving the Government authority to act, and, if necessary, a short Bill will be passed.

MR. REID SATIRICAL.

Sydney, June 16th.—In reference to the mail contract Mr. G. H. Reid has made the following statement:—

"Although I have said nothing to embarrass the Federal Government from the time it accepted the tender for the mail contract, I have known enough about mail services to doubt all along the *bona fides* of the tenderers. The promoters were fortunate, when choosing their Australian representatives, in passing by shipping men and mercantile men in order to secure the invaluable services of Mr. W. H. Croker, who has a perfect genius for difficult navigation order to secure the right man in the right place. Beyond a doubt, the great names associated with the tender at first led many to believe that the scheme had been fully thought out, that the money was available, and that the ships were as good as built. No set of sound business men has any right to make such a tender and sign such a contract if this were not so. They had no right to put a gambling project in the shape of a definite business offer to start a great mail service on a given date. The undoubted losses made by companies like the P. & O. and the Orient in the Australian trade during some years past were better known to British investors than was hoped ; hence these tears and hence the desperate manœuvres aiming at guarantees from the States. It is a gross wrong that a definite business tender for our mail services should have developed into a series of financial intrigues. Unhappily, those speculating tenderers have now dragged the whole Commonwealth into the mire. I see in this miserable muddle a more serious danger to the peace of the Commonwealth and to the good feeling between the States than any of the many others we already know of. The conduct of the Government of Victoria is entirely at variance with the real spirit of the Victorian people. There is no more ludicrous combination in H. M. S. "Pinafore" than that which the Federal Government and the State Government debenture-holders and shareholders, will make of our new ocean mail service. A mortgagor company, a State mortgagee, and Commonwealth Post Office shareholders who will own nothing but liabilities debenture-holders whose guarantee will expire just as the snips are beginning to grow old—all these elements only a genius like Mr. Croker could bring together on the stage of real life.

SECOND DEPOSIT DEMANDED.

It is understood that the Government has made a formal demand upon the mail syndicate, through Mr. Croker, to at once put up the second deposit of £25,000 provided for in the contract.

Should, therefore, the second deposit not be furnished within a week of the service it will be competent for the Government to cancel the contract. The doubt expressed about the ability of the syndicate to raise the debentures in Australia is confirmed by what has transpired in regard to local possibilities. It was announced some days ago that money could be raised here, and the name of a prominent broker (Mr. Thonemann) was mentioned in connection with the matter. His offer, which depended upon a good many contingencies, came to only £40,000, which is a long way off the £1,750,000 which the syndicate requires.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay :—

Mangalore, General Agency ; Ahmedabad, Mahamed Abid, care of Goolam Ahamed Pirmahamed ; Gwalior, Chankgrekar ; Nathdwara, Seth Anandji Kalbadevi No. 255 ; Shimoga, Cheap Bazaar Gobardanagovindas ; Madras, Ramoo ; Madras, Miller ; Baman, G.I.P., care of Mangal Bapji Bajaj Shamji.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE first actual game of Rugby Football of the 1907 Season took place yesterday on the Cooperage before a fair number. It was a hard, hustling game, but many more practice games will be necessary before the game is played as it should be. Presumably the sides represented the Y. M. C. A. and Bombay Gymkhana, though C. M. Ward and C. D. Baker, two of the best Gymkhana three-quarters, played for the Y. M. C. A., who were 'whites.' In this division they were the better, as also were their halves, J. Gunn finding a good partner. Amongst their forwards, however, there were several apparently ignorant of the rules.

The early part of the game seemed to point to a Gymkhana victory but they made a mistake in attempting a ridiculously long place kick. On the Y. M. C. A. coming up Gunn tried a drop kick and Baker rushing up got on from it and scored. The place kick failed though a very fair one. Ward next got away for them but, when almost sure to score, the ball slipped forward out of his hands. The Gymkhana once more tried a place kick which fell at about half the distance but the left wing three-quarter getting on very nearly scored. He was held up over the line and they were pressing at half time.

On resuming level play ensued, each pressing in turn till a pretty move started from the Y. M. C. A. right half. He gave to Ward who gave out to the right wing who scored in the corner. A difficult kick was missed by Ward. The Gymkhana pressing Baker touched down in time, then he started a good move. He gave to Ward and he on to Robottom, who being tacked gave in again to Ward who scored between the post. An easy kick by the right half struck the cross bar. Just on time one of the Gymkhana forwards was practically in when he let the ball slip forward and left the Y. M. C. A., winners as under :

Y. M. C. A.....3 tries (9 points.)
Bombay Gymkhana.....nil.

THE Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd November.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Co-ordination of Salaries.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, the President, in the chair.

The Corporation considered Government Resolution dated 10th June 1907, which fixed the monthly salary of Mr. S. M. Edwardes at Rs. 2,000 while he acted as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that there was a general feeling that they should give a higher salary to the Acting Municipal Commissioner than was allowed to other experienced Municipal Officers. They paid Rs. 2,000 to their Health Officer and Rs. 1,800 to the Executive Engineer. There was a very strong feeling that the Commissioner, who was at the head of the administration, should get something more than the highest pay of the subordinate officers. He did not mean to say anything on Dr. Turner, who was a very deserving and capable officer, but it was with a view to secure the proper co-ordination of the salaries of the Municipal officers that he suggested that the Municipal Commissioner's salary might, in propriety, be increased. It was for Government to fix the salary, and, therefore, he would not name any sum. He proposed that the Government Resolution be recorded and that the President be requested to inform Government that it was desirable to secure proper co-ordination of the salaries of the Municipal officers, and that the Acting Municipal Commissioner's salary, in propriety, be fixed somewhat higher than that of the subordinate officers.

The proposition was duly seconded and carried.

THE PLAGUE RESEARCH COMMISSION.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the letter from the Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission to the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the first report of the Commission and asking the Municipal Commissioner to lay it before the Corporation, be recorded. In submitting the proposition Sir Bhalchandra said that one very important suggestion made by the Commission was the extermination of rats. Their Health Officer was of opinion that the extermination of rats was the best remedy to fight the plague. That officer had accordingly recommended the Government strongly to adopt measures for the destruction of rats. The report of the Commission showed that the fact was established, that to get rid of plague they must exterminate rats. The public had great expectations when the Commission was appointed, and anticipated that a sure preventive against and remedy for plague would be found. But that was not the function of the Commission, whose report, however, contained several other very important suggestions, but these were far too scientific for the public. They were meant for the scientists.

The letter was recorded.

TRAMWAY WORKS AND THE PUBLIC ROADS.

Dr S. S. Batliwala moved the following proposition of which he had given notice : "That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the dangerous condition of the roads where the new tram lines were laid, such as Supari Bag road, Balaram Street, Foras road, Jurry road, Jeejeebhoy lane, Parel and other roads, portions of the surface of which were covered over with stones, road-metal, etc., constituting a danger to vehicular traffic and causing damage to vehicles ; and that he be requested to have the roads put in proper order and to report to the Corporation the result of the action taken.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that steps were already taken to improve the condition of the roads in the various parts of the city and that with regard to the roads cut up for tramway works, the Company was bound to restore the roads to their original good condition.

Mr. Cavasji Jehangir observed that he had personally noticed that the condition of some of the public roads was so bad that it was impossible to drive or motor in those localities without danger.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the Tramway works did not only damage that part of the road which lay between the lines, but the road alongside the lines was also cut up and damaged.

Dr. Batliwalla was glad that the Commissioner had anticipated this proposal and had already entered into communication with the Tramway Company.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation stands adjourned till Monday next.

A FINE COBRA CAUGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers may be interested to hear of a little snake shikar which took place in our yard this afternoon.

One of my muccadums called me in great excitement with cries of : "Sahib ! Sahib ! Sahamp ! Sahamp !" Sure enough, on proceeding to the spot—a corrugated iron separation behind which a number of old boxes were piled up—I could see part of the scaley mottled body of what looked like a pretty large species of snake. Just then two local sports came into the yard, so I called them up to see what they thought of the reptile and to devise together some means for his capture. They both suggested the best plan would be to catch him by the tail, but I fancy they were pleased later on to have been dissuaded from this course, for, after some brisk betting as to whether he was a cobra, a dhaman or just a rock-snake or some other inoffensive kind, it was decided that to spit him to the ground with a hog-spear would be the safest and surest method. One of these weapons was soon forthcoming and the honour of first spear was offered to me by plority of avoirdupois while the other two, also armed with sharp prodding irons of a more primitive nature, stood in readiness for further action : The first thrust did the trick and the next trouble was to hook him out of his temporary refuge. To do this the rubbish had to be cleared away from about the head and neck of the brute and when this was done, it was immediately seen that the anatomy in question, as it wriggled back viciously around the spear, belonged to no less than a huge cobra with the unmistakable hood and spectacles. After this no further time was wasted in scientific examinations and a prod through his head from one of the other spears pinned him down more safely still after which the whole animal, still writhing in anger, was dragged out and secured with a cord. We then measured him well over five feet in length and, on cutting him open, he was found to have an enormous rat in his little inside. How he could have swallowed this rodent it is hard to imagine, for the latter was a tremendous specimen—a full foot of carcase and a sturdy customer all round. Methinks we might not have had quite such an easy time with our cobra if his digesting operations had been less of a tax on his energies and general activity. I have been in the jungle a good deal and come across many cobras but none to equal this one.—Yours etc.

W. MASON.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Reviewing the weather conditions throughout India for last month the Meteorological Department says that the Arabian Sea current was somewhat late in its arrival on the West Coast and failed to penetrate freely inland.

The Monsoon had not established itself up to the end of the month in Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, where in ordinary years this event occurs in the middle of the month.

In Bengal, on the other hand, the rains commenced about the normal date, but the rain-bearing current was restricted to a comparatively small area and never extended westwards beyond Bihar.

The report adds that although the delay in the arrival of the Monsoon currents in the coast districts has not been greater than in June 1906, their progress inland has been considerably slower.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Pressure is still high in the north-west of India and there is an abnormal flow of dry air across the frontier into the Punjab and Rajputana. Cloud has diminished in Rajputana and disappeared from the United Province and diminished in the Peninsula, so that the activity of the Arabian Sea Monsoon has again been confined to the western districts of the Peninsula and of Orissa.

The rainfall due to the Bay current has been very nearly general in the north-east of India but has not been so widespread in Burma, where rainfall has decreased and has been only local. Mergui and Tavoi report 1 inch, Akyab 4, and Toungoo 1½ inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen and the principal amounts are Dibrugarh 2 inches, Tezpur 1½, Cherrapoonjee 6, Dhubriogra and Saugor Island 1, Valpaiguri, and Gaya 1½, Hazaribagh 1, and Sambalpur 2 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Bahraich and Pendra each had a ½ inch of rain. Cloud diminished considerably and Skies are almost clear except in the south and east of the Central Provinces where they are still lightly to modetately clouded. Humidity is normal to the east of the United Provinces and south of the Central Provinces and in defect elsewhere. The weather is considerably warmer than usual except at a few stations in the eastern districts, the minimum temperature being 10° above normal at Sutna and Jhansi.

In the north-west of India skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat and lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual especially in the Punjab and Rajputana and temperature has continued to rise in Baluchistan (extreme north) ; but is still low there, while it is normal in the north of the Punjab and in Sind and higher than usual in the remainder of the Division.

In the Peninsula, the rainfall has been general in the western districts and a few falls have occurred on the East Coast, Cocanada, and Bangalore, Sholapur and Ahmedabad had 1 inch of rain. Malegaon 1 1/2, Poona 4, Bombay 10, Ratnagari 1, Goa 2, Mormugao 4, Karwar 1, Mangalore 3, and Cochin 1 inch. Moderate to heavy cloud is reported from the western districts and in the north of the Madras Coast, but skies are only lightly clouded elsewhere and humidity and temperature are practically normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma coast, north-east of India and in the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the interior of Burma and a few falls in Western Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to Rain enable agricultural operations getting a fairstart, much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton smaller area sown this year.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Field operations interrupted. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain. Rain much needed generally for further sowing.

Viramgam—Unusually hot.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Drought still continues. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Has every appearance of a continued fall. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

THE MONSOON.

Wednesday was the wettest day we had since the burst of the monsoon, and the rainfall recorded during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was over 9 inches. The total rain since 1st June up to yesterday morning is 36·66 at Colaba, 33·99 in the Fort, 32 on the Esplanade and 29·73 at Byculla, the record for the last year during the corresponding period being 13·65, 14·63, 13·99, and 13·95, respectively.

Yesterday the weather was fine and though the sun did not shine bright the day was pretty hot on account of the cloudy sky and close atmosphere.

It may be mentioned that the heavy rains that we had in Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday was also found in the suburbs and the surrounding districts, but not beyond in the north. Bulsar and Gujarat want rain and in Surat a complete absence of it is reported. The cause for this is found in the official report of the Meteorogical department, which says that the Arabian Sea current was somewhat late in its arrival on the West Coast and failed to penetrate freely inland.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 98	29 40	29 93	27 34
Thursday, 4th July, 1907	4 80	5 35	4 12	9 65
Total....	31 78	34 75	34 05	36 99
Total to date, 1906	13 97	14 21	14 66	13 79

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO,
CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 4.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.	Total to Date,
	In. Cents.	In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	5 12	30 12

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally changed by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area.

Winds are easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Allahabad, south-easterly at Sirsa and Cawnpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Sholapur and Bijapur.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 6° to 14° in excess in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon and Negapatam ; minimum 5° to 10° in excess at Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Necmuch, Ajmer, Jhansi and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana but cloudy in most other places. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess of

BY THE WAY.

RESTAURANTS ON LINERS.

THE chief topic of conversation on board the Hamburg-American liners just now is whether the new Cunarders will follow their example and establish a restaurant. It seems doubtful, although the German line kindly lent one of their very ablest restaurant managers, Keller, as an expert adviser. Keller, whom all passengers by the Kaiserin Auguste know, has designed the restaurant arrangements on the new German boat now building. They will be a great improvement. The restaurant and palm garden will probably be more compact, one over the other, and the kitchen arrangements much superior. At present the chefs are very cramped for space.

Passengers on these liners are only slowly becoming accustomed to the restaurant idea. "They often are impatient," said Keller, "and are as much in a hurry as if they were on land and intended to go to the theatre." The reason, of course, is that most people recollect the stuffy under-deck mess-room where they used, partly because of the bad atmosphere, partly because of unpleasant anticipations of illness, to hustle through their food and make for deck. In the restaurant there is practically no motion, even during rough weather, and yet on the last voyage of the Kaiserin several ladies, including two very well-known in New York, never had a single meal except on deck. There is now really no need for such a timid policy. The rough weather table guards are never used in the restaurant, nor are the chairs fastened down to the floor.

The restaurant itself is beautifully furnished, and the pleasant American custom of heaping a wealth of flowers on departing friends freighted the latter beyond words; most of the travellers had some of their floral offerings displayed on the tables before them. Roses in early summer attain a phenomenal price in New York, yet the ship was full of them. The dinner party is now an established feature on these large German ships. The guests are invited by word of mouth or by letter. Full evening toilette for ladies is becoming indispensable. The menu will rival Sherry's, the Ritz, or the Carlton. Almost every known brand of wine is obtainable. The dinner is ordered at will, and can be taken at any time in the evening—8-30 to 9 is the favourite hour, by which time all the usual diners have finished. The parties used then to adjourn to the winter garden for coffee and liqueurs—and smoking. There is only one possible improvement—smoking should not be allowed in the palm garden during afternoon tea.

GLENCOE IN MOURNING.

There is mourning in Glencoe over the news of the death of its chief, Major Duncan Cameron Macdonald of Glencoe, which took place in London. Major Macdonald was a lineal descendant of Maclan, the chief who, with his clan, the Macdonald, was massacred on February 13, 1692. Major Macdonald was on active service in South Africa during the late war and won several distinctions. The chieftain's remains arrived at Glencoe and the funeral took place in the burying-ground in St. Munda's Isle, in Loch Leven. The Macdonalds can only lay claim now to a small portion of the historic and romantic estate of Glencoe, where the monument, to the memory of the massacred Macdonald erected by the late chief's mother stands, and a small portion of St. Munda's Isle. The remainder passed into the hands of Lord Strathcona some fourteen years ago.

FEATS OF LADY MOUTAINEERS.

In climbing a Himalayan peak in the Nun Kun range half as high again as Mont Blanc, Mrs. Bullock Workman has left her sister-mountaineers hopelessly behind, and has established a record which few mareuline climbers can hope to rival. About nine years ago Mrs. Workman made an ascent of 21,000ft. in the Kara-Koram mountains; in 1903 she reached an altitude of 23,394ft.; and last year she camped two nights at a height of over 21,000ft. In comparison with such stupendous feats, Miss Bird's ascent of Long's Peak, Colorado (14,700ft.), and Miss Gordon-Cumming's Himalayan and Thibet climbs, wonderful as they were, seem poor performances. Quite recently two London ladies, Misses Hindley and Murray, made their way from Grenoble over the entire range of French and Swiss Alps, climbing at least two dozen peaks, ranging up to 13,790ft.; the first ascent this year of the Matterhorn was made by Mlle. Giordraux, a Swiss girl of eighteen; and, a few months since, the eight-year-old daughter of a Japanese editor successfully scaled Fuji-Yama, 12,000ft. high.

A QUEEN'S THOUGHTS.

Queen Elisabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) sent a most interesting contribution to the Duchess of Somerset's Fine Art Stall at the Queen's Fete in aid of the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund, which was opened by her Majesty at the Mansion House on June 13. It consists of a number of handsomely-bound volumes in each of which "Carmen Sylva" has written and autographed a thought for the day, and in each of which she has placed a signed characteristic portrait of herself. We quote the following "thoughts":—

Care is the old stone you lean your arms upon; love is the living water that breaks through a rock of trouble.

A warm hearth, a bright home, and lovely work—that [illegible]'s realm. Therein she is ruler, and nobody [illegible]er.

Woman's work ought to be holy work, delicate and tender, beautiful and sweet, like a continued caress.

The sad and mad longing for power and the grasping of it has brought more misery into the world than the phantom is worth.

Love once more; perhaps this time you may succeed in being loved back again.

Enemies are only useful as long as you are rising. Once at the top, you must do away with them by making them your friends.

THE CAT IN GERMANY.

The domestic cat—that most misused and despised of beasts in Germany—answering to, or we should rather say flying "ventre a terre" from the call of "Mieze" has at length found someone to advocate its rights and vindicate its comparatively "blameless" character in the pages of the "Lokal Anzeiger." No where, perhaps, excepting in Southern Italy, is this poor humble little feline, with its pretty ways, its faithfulness and sagacity, so misunderstood as in the Fatherland. In Italy, indeed, its lot is in so far better that it may get eaten, and so consider itself lucky, after a fashion; but its German adversary lets it live, only to pursue it with abuse. The good treatment accorded to, as well as the "superior position" assigned to "Puss" in England is earnestly dwelt upon the writer pointing out the very natural improvement to character—even "cat-character," when it is no longer treated as an alien—and a pariah. It is indeed a pity that poor "Mieze" cannot spend one of her nine lives in the comparative cat Paradise of the British Isles.

FOREIGN POWERS AND ENGLISH PLAYS.

It is not only in recent years that plays have been objected to by Foreign Powers and have had to undergo in consequence considerable alteration. In the dramatic library of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, which is about to be dispersed, there are two plays, "The Conspiracie" and "Trajedy of Charles Duke of Byron, Marshal of France," published in 1608, which, as originally written, were objected to by the French Ambassador, and certain incidents were consequently omitted, George Chapman, by the way, seems always to have been getting into hot water, for in another of his plays, "Eastward Hoe," written in collaboration, in 1605, he was committed to prison for certain scenes which reflected on the Scots. Another "Conspiracy" play in the same library, written by Henry Killigrew, in 1638, was intended for the entertainment of the King and Queen at York House on the occasion of the nuptials of Lord Charles Herbert and Lady Mary Villiers, and was afterwards acted on the Black Friars stage.

THE DANGERS OF KISSING.

So kissing is a dangerous thing,
Which poisons while it pleases,
And lips convey, as close they cling,
All manner of diseases—
From phthisis to the worm called "ring,"
From eczema to sneezes.

A Yankee doctor tells us this,
And p'raps he may have reason,
For though I've never known a kiss
Hand phthisis or a sneeze on,
I oft *have* found the lips of miss
Pass fatal heart-disease on.

—*Truth.*

A PRETTY wedding took place at Delhi on the 1st instant when Miss Norah Beddy, the niece of Mr. Rushton, Barrister-at-Law, was married to Captain F. W. Iles of the 10th Jats. The married couple left for Okla near Delhi for the honeymoon.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old Asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PETTICOAT.

I have frequently spoken of the important part which petticoats are playing in the world of dress this season; in fact, it is absolutely true that the dresses of this season depend entirely on petticoats for their success. Some of the most effective—and practical—petticoats I have lately seen have been made of fine dress linen, the skirt as carefully gored as the skirt of an evening dress, and an amazing number of flounces being introduced on the hem. These linen underskirts are ideal for wearing with summer dresses of the now fashionable length—that is to say, those which just clear the ground, but which are, at the same time, very far removed from the jupe trotteuse. When I was staying in the south of Spain this spring I was much interested to note that the ordinary Spanish girl—workgirls and so forth—wears pale print skirts of exactly the same make and length as the fashionable walking-dress of the hour—a gored skirt, fitting closely over the hips and trimmed with a deep pleated flounce at the hem. With these dresses the Spanish girls wear fringed shawls of black crepe de Chine and a brilliant carnation or two in the front of the hair, the whole effect being most delightful and original.

THE LINEN PETTICOAT.

To return to the linen petticoats they are made in all delicate colours, but in pure white more often than any thing else. The linen—which must be of the best and finest quality—forms the skirt and under-flounce, and the latter is from 22in. to 23in. in depth, and sufficiently full. On this firm foundation several other flounces may be buttoned, or fastened with safety hooks and eyes. It is very important that the linen of the skirt should run right under the first flounce, otherwise the hem of the petticoat will not "flare" in the necessary manner. On such a foundation as I have described two flounces of taffetas and one of muslin and lace would be ample, and over all this a simple robe of white embroidered linen would fall in perfect folds and look entirely effective. Special note must be taken of the width of the flounces on such a petticoat as this. Twenty-six inches is none too wide, and twenty-eight inches would give even better effects. It is a great improvement to a petticoat of this order to have a series of flounces running down the back width, from waist to hem, as these keep the dress in good position, and give the slight crinoline effect which is just now so fashionable. I do not mean even to insinuate that crinolines are coming into fashion, because I am convinced that this is not the case, but the summer walking-dress of to-day should hang in soft, full folds from waist to hem, just as does the well-cut costume of a skirt dancer.

LAST SUMMER'S HATS REMODELLED.

The popularity of the full "mob-cap" crown of net or lace on this summer's picture hats represents an extremely useful method of remodelling last summer's Leghorn or chip hats, the full crown hiding most of the soiled part of the hat. The brim can be subjected to a process of home cleaning by dipping a cut lemon into powdered sulphur and rubbing it over the surface, the wire first being removed, and the brim flattened out while damp. The wire should then be sewn to the under side of the brim about an inch from the edge, and hidden under the gauged lining of tulle or silk, whilst in order to give a mushroom effect to a large flat hat, the brim must be waved and a deep bandeau inserted. Either a full crown only or an entire "Charlotte Corday" mob-cap with frill can be made, the latter being especially suitable where a crinoline shape which is much the worse for wear is in question. Provided tulle or soft lace has been chosen, a small under cap of stiff net of the same shade should be made, about half the material which is used for the one of tulle or lace being sufficient. For this under cap a large round is cut out of the material, and a draw thread run all round it, this being pulled in to the requisite size, and the shape thus formed being tacked on the hat.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" July 4.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Honorary Magte of the First Class in the dist of Broach, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar, Mamlatdar, taluka Gokak in the dist of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magte of the First Class in that district.

Mr Manohar Vishnu Kathavate, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, Acting First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge, Broach, to act as First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge, Thana.

The undermentioned First Class Subordinate Judges, are invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names:—Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Broach Rs. 500 and Mr Bhau Yeswant Gupte, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Thana Rs. 500.

Mr Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Thana dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Court.

The services of Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit, an Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe to be Supt of Land Records and Registration, C D, and to direct that he should continue to act as Supt, Revenue Survey, Maratha States, vice Mr F B Young.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kavasji Jamsedji Sanjana, MA, to be Head Master, Sorabji J J High School, Surat, his lien on the appointment being suspended while employed in Foreign Service and Mr Kanchhodlal Lallubhai Khambati, BA. to be Head Master, Sorabji J J High School Surat, vice Mr Kavasji Jamsedji Sanjana, M A.

Mr Jamietram Gowrishankar Shastri, B A, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, vice Mr Ranchhodlal Lallubhai Khambati, B A.

Mr Vrajrai Santokrai Desai, B A. to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Jamietram Gowrishankar Shastri, B A.

Mr Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai Patel, B A, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, vice Mr Vrajrai Santokrai Desai, B A.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Mr Damodar Sakharam Gupte to practise as a Pleader in the Thana dist.

Mr Nogenath Lakshman Ranade to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmednagar dist.

Mr Venkatesh Balaji Tikotkar to practise as a pleader in the Bijapur dist.

Mr Ochhavlal Dayabhai Mehta to practise as a Pleader in the Surat dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Dalpatram Bapuram, Dist Agricultural Inspector, Ahmedabad, is further extended by ten days. Mr Dhirajlal Kirpashanker Bhatt, L Ag, should continue to act as District Agricultural Inspector.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

Sunday, June 23rd—(Opening day) Address by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, M. A.
President: The Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar.
Sunday, June 30th—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Sunday, July 7th—Study: Selections from Wordsworth.
Sunday, July 14th—Study: Wordsworth's Prelude.
Saturday, July 20th—Conversational Meeting at Miss Parukh's Nepean Sea Road, 6 p.m.
Sunday, July 21st—Study: Wordsworth's Prelude.
Saturday, July 27th—Address by Prof. W. G. Robertson, M. A., (Wilson College).
Subject: The 18th Century Novelists.
President: The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
Sunday, July 28th—Study: Selections from Wordsworth.
Saturday, Aug. 3rd—Conversational Meeting at Mr. Bhagwandas' Widow-Marriage Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.
Sunday, Aug. 4th—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Saturday, Aug. 10th—Annual Meeting.
Sunday, Aug. 11th—Study: Wordsworth's Prelude.
Sunday, Aug. 18th—Study: Selections from Wordsworth.
Saturday, Aug. 24th—Address by Prof. E. A. Wodehouse, M. A., Deccan College (Poona).
Subject: The Philosophy of Plato.
President: Municipal D. G. Padhye, M. A.
Sunday, Aug. 25th—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Saturday, Aug. 31st—Address by Mr. A. Robertson, M. A., (Poona).
Subject: "The Subcons ious."
President: Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M. A., LL B.
Sunday, Sept. 1st—Study: Wordsworth's Prelude.
Sunday, Sept. 8th—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Saturday, Sept. 14th—Conversational Meeting at Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan's.
Sunday, Sept. 15th—Study: Selections from Wordsworth.
Sunday, Sept. 22nd—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Saturday, Sept. 28th—At Home, Mr. Purshotum Visram Mavji.
Sunday, Sept. 29th—Study: Wordsworth's Prelude.
Sunday, Oct. 6th—Study: Mill's Essay on Liberty.
Sunday, Oct. 13th—Study: Selections from Wordsworth.

Classes will not meet from 20th October to 15th Nov, on account of University Examination.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. SUTRO'S SET-PIECE.

A second experience of "The Walls of Jericho" will remind the meditative playgoer of his second experience of the Crystal Palace fireworks. It will not disappoint him, but it will not hold him. He has been let into the secret of the grand flare-up at the end—the "set-piece"—and in the anticipation of its coming he wanders from the things that are leading up to the signal for its arrival. His enjoyment of the simple squibs and crackets is spoilt by the sense of an impending—boom! The show does not seem to him to begin until it is beginning to end. Every play has its best moment—the moment worth waiting for when once the playgoer is at the theatre. But "The Walls of Jericho" has such a very big best moment that the person seeing the play for the second time is powerless to prevent it from intruding itself upon his attention before it has any real right to be thought of. Jack Frobisher's plain talk to Lady Alethea on the subject of the "smart set" grabs the monopoly of one's consideration as soon as one takes one's rest—provided, of course, it is one's second visit to Mr. Sutro's play. It is such a very great thing that all else around it seems very small.

OTHER COMPARISONS.

It is like a late star turn in the otherwise starless programme of a variety palace; and for my own part I felt, when I went to the Garrick to renew its acquaintance just as one feels when one arrives an hour or so too early for Marie Lloyd, or Harry Lauder, or R. G. Knowles, at one of the "halls." The anticipation of Jack Frobisher's Father Vaughanish "speech" made me restless and inattentive. I was continually catching my eyes looking at the decorations of the auditorium, when they should have been looking at Lady Alethea, or Lady Lucy Derenham, or the Marquis of Steventon: which, of course, was very wrong and rude and ungrateful of me, seeing that Miss Violet Vanbrugh was again the Lady Alethea, that Miss Pamela Gaythorne was a very pretty Lucy, and that Mr. Eric Lewis was repeating his admirable impersonation of the Marquis. Still I could not help myself. I was under the spell of a coming event: the only event for which I felt I had myself come. And it proved a very big event when it did arrive—much bigger than when I met it last. Not that the author had added to it. But Mr. Bourchier had elaborated the Queenslander's anger from an average storm into a raging tempest. His wrath was such that no one who beheld it could have been surprised if forked lightning had flashed from his mouth. His Jack Frobisher at this point is a remarkably powerful thing: so powerful indeed was it on the opening night of the present revival, and so great was the impression it made upon the house, that the very curtain could not recover its composure until it had risen and fallen five times in rapid succession. And when the storm was over, the calm of the final scenes was strangely profound.

CLOTHES AND THE "STAR."

There are a few artists of the variety theatre who would be nothing if it were not for their clothes—notably R. G. Knowles, Chirgwin, and Dutch Daly. It is not suggested that on removing their clothes these artists would immediately become invisible. That might involve them in the dilemma of Gilbert's unhappy old gentleman in the ballad, "The Perils of Invisibility," whose power of making himself invisible did not extend to his clothes, and who on one occasion dared not resume his natural, his too natural state, because someone had stolen his "things." The music hall "stars" I have named would be "nothing if it were not for their clothes, in the sense that, if they appeared in any other kind than those with which they have for years been publicly identified, they would lose all individuality and become only ordinary music-hall mortals. R. G. Knowles's white-duck trousers, his black frock coat buttoned up to the throat, and his battered top-hat have become part of himself, of his character, of his walk, and of his stories. Those stories in any other clothes would not sound half so funny.

SOME INSTANCES.

Chirgwin without his black face and his white acre-of-diamonds eye, without his black-and-white tights and his short coat with the long tails, would never be able to get his jokes and his "Minstrel Boy" over the footlights. The public wouldn't know them from a Chirgwin that was no longer the real identical Chirgwin. And what but a mere cipher would be the inimitable Dutch Daly if he discarded his blue overalls and his yellow wig in favour, say, of the rags of the "tramp cyclist," or the evening-dress of the "Refined Vocalist." It is extraordinary how one falls into the habit of looking to one music-hall artist for variety in all things, including costume and to another, for the same sort of performance and the same sort of clothes one saw him in at the beginning. The R. G. Knowles who is now at the palace is precisely the same R. G. Knowles one saw in the old, or less new, days of the London Pavilion. He will soon in the same old hurry tells his tales in the same old breathlessness, paces the stage from "O. P." to "Prompt," with the same old automaton march, and wears the same old clothes. It would never do for him to wear any other kind—on the stage. So great is the influence of dress in the case of R. G. Knowles that there is not, I'll guarantee to say, a manager in London who would take the risk of presenting this clever comedian to the public in any other costume than that which has become his trade-mark—his birth-mark, one might almost say; for has he not worn them from the very beginning of his professional life?

LATE HOME FROM THE LAUNDRY.

Once Mr. R. G. Knowles's white-duck trousers went to the wash—and that nearly cost him his reputation. The washer-woman had promised that they should be at the Tivoli in time for a Saturday matinee, and R. G. Knowles, who had not then been very long in England, believed her. But when he arrived at the theatre and inquired for his trousers he was told that they had not "come home." This was a great shock to the comedian, and he paced the dressing-room in a frame of mind very different from that happy and airy one in which he paces the stage when he is telling stories or singing the chorus of "Dear little girly-girly." To have appeared before the public in ordinary trousers would have been to lose his character. Not to have appeared at all would have been to lose a good sum of money. A sense of insufferable gloom pervaded his soul, and with one of his breathless sighs he sat sorrowfully down upon a dress-basket and made several observations.

AN IDEA TO THE RESCUE.

But this didn't bring his precious white trousers any the nearer to him. Nor did it send the time for his appearance on the stage any the farther. I believe there is a dream, or a nightmare, known to all of us, in which we find ourselves suddenly called upon to recite before the King a piece we have never seen in all our lives before, or to perform before His Majesty (already arrived in his box) a conjuring trick of whose secret we have only the very cloudiest notion. Luckily for us—and luckily for His Majesty—we wake up as we are about to walk on to recite the unknown poem or to perform the unknown trick, and our troubles are at an end. But it is a painful experience while it lasts and those who have tasted it will have some idea of the agony felt by R. G. Knowles under somewhat similar circumstances—but with the King left out and the reality of the dilemma left in! Somebody's dresser suggested a visit to a neighbouring outfitter but the firm it was found had no ready made white ducks on the premises, only some ordinary flannel cricketing trousers. These, of course, would not do at all. There was no distinction, no expression, no exclusiveness in white flannel (which never is quite white) as compared with white linen duck. There were rucks and wrinkles and creases in linen duck which could not possibly be imitated in flannel. The two materials were as different as chalk from cheese—the flannel being the cheese and the linen duck the chalk. Still the white trousers had not turned up from the wash, and surely a flannel pair would be better than.—At that moment the comedian had an idea. It was one that drove the dull, dead stare of hopelessness from his eye, and filled it with the light of a coming triumph. He would purchase a few yards of white linen and make a pair! He had yet half an hour to spare, having, most fortunately, arrived uncommonly early at the theatre; and he told himself cheerfully that if he could not roughly scissor out and tack together such a pair of linen trousers as would suffice, in twenty minutes or so, he'd give up baseball and go in for ping-pong. The white linen (a large tablecloth) was quickly obtained from a neighbouring restaurant; a plan was rapidly sketched out upon it on the lines, or well outside them, of an old pair of ordinary trousers provided by an "artiste" who was making his appearance in tights; and in a few minutes R. G. Knowles had stabbed the last rough stitch into the last seam which was holding the pieces together, and was pulling on a new pair of "white duck's" made in the record time of twenty-six minutes. It was then that the others came home from the wash.

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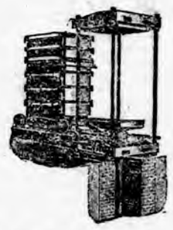

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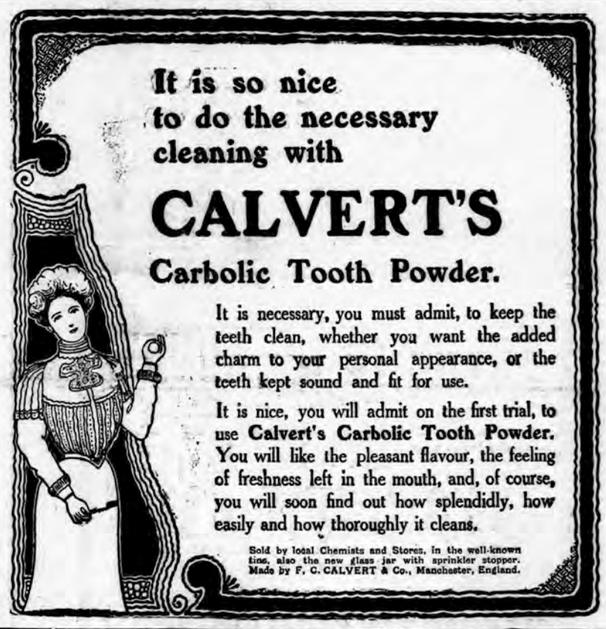

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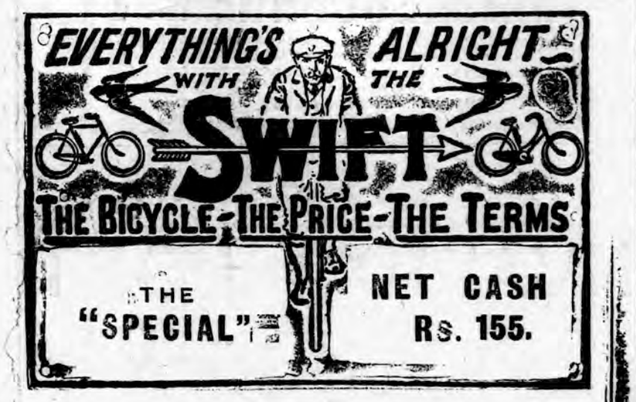

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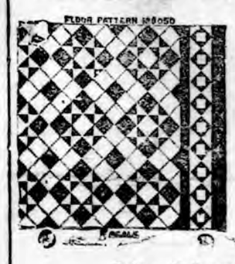

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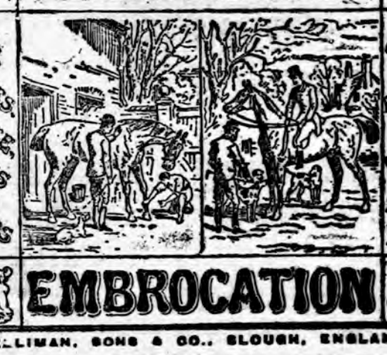

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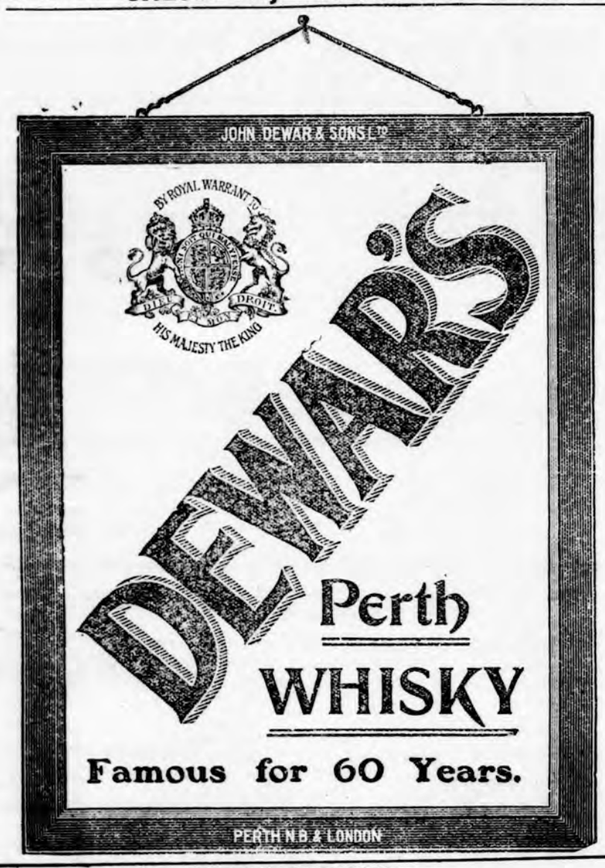

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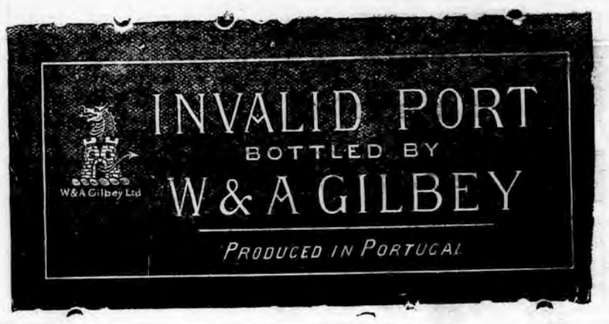

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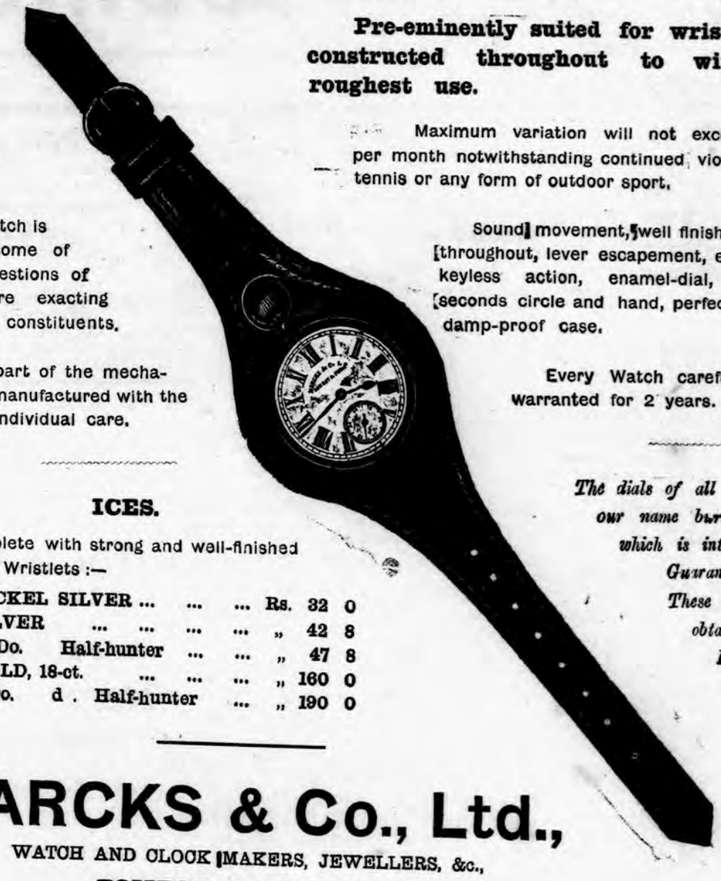

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